





## Berlinguer Excluded

## Italian Communists To Oppose Coalition

ROME — Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer on Monday told premier-designate Arnaldo Forlani that his party will remain in the opposition in view of Mr. Forlani's attempt to form a new government without the Communists.

Mr. Berlinguer met with Mr. Forlani who opened consultations with individual party leaders in his efforts to form Italy's 40th postwar government following the fall of Premier Francesco Cossiga's coalition Sept. 27.

"The character of our opposition will be determined by the political and programmatic trends the government will follow, of its composition and, above all, of the concrete actions it will carry out," Mr. Berlinguer said after a 90-minute talk with the premier-designate, a Christian Democrat.

The Communists have long sought a formal role in the Italian government, but each time have seen their demands rejected by the Christian Democrats. There have been no Communists in the Italian cabinet since 1947.

Mr. Berlinguer indicated that his party would closely watch how the government handles such issues as nominations to the boards of state-controlled banks and of state agencies, and a revision of the recent appointments of news directors in the state radio and television network.

He also said that the party was interested in the government's handling of the dispute between Fiat and the autoworkers union. Fiat plants have been struck since Sept. 11 in an attempt to force the management to drop its plan to lay off nearly 23,000 workers for three

months. The layoffs began on Monday.

Mr. Forlani also met with the secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Flaminio Piccoli, who on Sunday had flatly rejected a Communist role in the new government. Mr. Piccoli said Mr. Forlani will try to form a government by fashioning a four-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans and Social Democrats.

## Strikes Follow Layoffs

TURIN (AP) — Fiat Monday laid off nearly 23,000 workers for three months and unions responded with new strikes and a continued nationwide blockade of the firm's plants.

Fiat officials and union negotiators were scheduled to resume talks in Rome Tuesday, but analysts were skeptical that the automaker would accept union demands to end the layoffs.

The company, which recently reported a 2.1 percent drop in sales during the first half of the year, also had planned to dismiss 14,646 workers. But it put off the dismissals until at least the end of the year following the fall of the government Sept. 27.

## A New Term for Schmidt But Same Old Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

port predicted a doubling of the unemployment rate by the end of Mr. Schmidt's new term — there has been a growing debate within the party about how much government stimulation is necessary. Mr. Schmidt and his strengthened coalition partners, the Free Democrats, are generally against more spending, while the Social Democrats' left wing supports it.

The chancellor must tread between this left-wing position and the central bank's tight money stance. The bank's strategy has been to keep interest rates high in order to attract capital to finance the country's balance of payments deficit, but this has had the side effect of stifling industrial investment.

Seen from a distance, West Germany's economy appears to be strong in relation to the rest of the Western community, but it has shown signs of the structural problems that Mr. Schmidt was hesitant to stress during an election campaign. For the first time in 15

years, West Germany has a foreign trade deficit, which was attributed during the campaign to the increased cost of imported oil. Actually, about 40 percent of the outlay was used to buy finished and semi-finished goods, as compared with 25 percent in the 1960s, which suggests that a significant part of the country's consumption can no longer be satisfied by the goods that West German manufacturers produce.

As a man whose economic credo is one of free trade and free market, Mr. Schmidt is in a difficult position philosophically to complain that the West German banks find it more profitable to lend money to foreign countries than to local industry. In spite of considerable talk during the campaign about the growth of national debt, there was little corresponding discussion about industrial restructuring — and no plan from the chancellor.

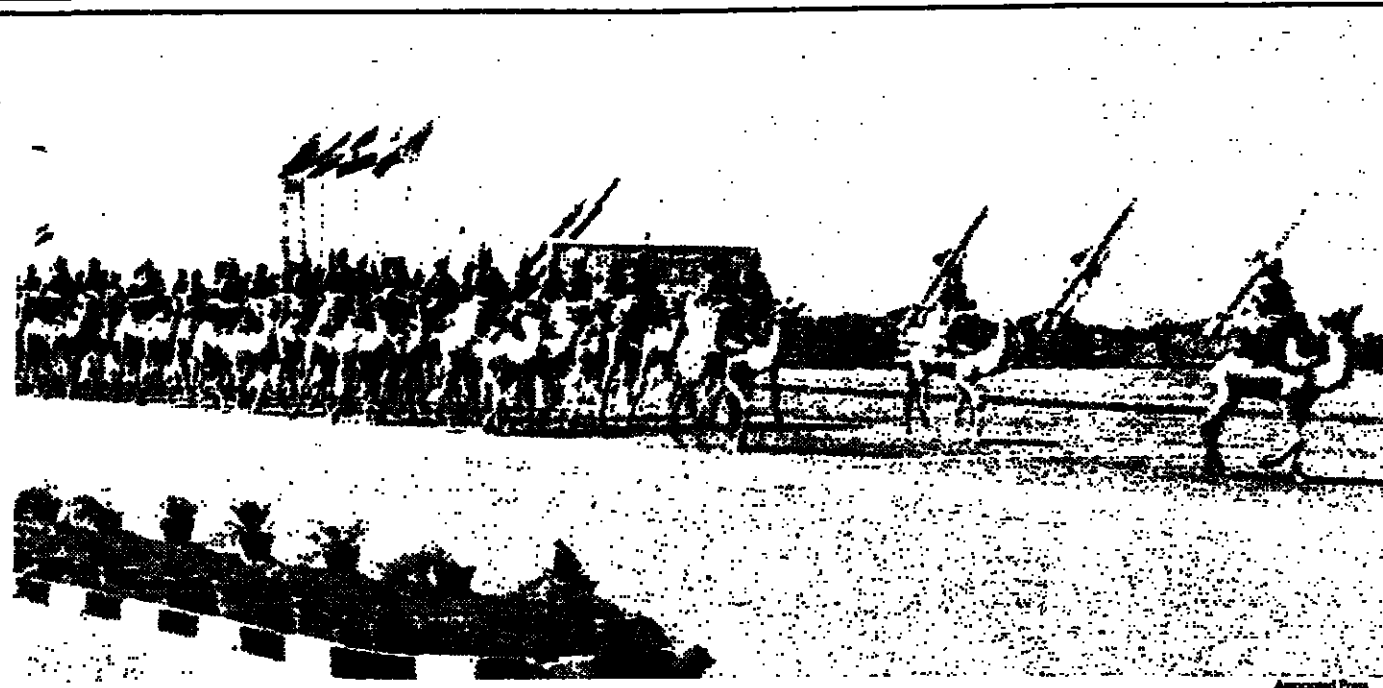
Against the backdrop of a decrease in West German industrial competitiveness, Mr. Schmidt must deal with calls from unions and the left wing of his party for a shortened work week. It has often been assumed that the Social Democratic Party held the West German unions under control, but the recent convention of the largest industrial union, the metal workers, resulted in the membership rejecting one of the underpinnings of postwar West German labor peace: the tradition that the first regional wage settlement in the yearly contract bargaining round should set the pattern for the other participants.

Mr. Schmidt will have to be very cautious with the unions, not only because they are essential to his support but, because the Free Democrats, in conflict with the Social Democrats, took campaign positions against equal worker participation in the management of some industrial concerns. The possibility remains for serious divisions on the issue within the coalition.

Decisions must also be made about energy policy. Because of disputes about atomic reactors, no new nuclear power plants have been built in West Germany since 1977. The chancellor must soon make up his mind on the issue. He has already endorsed the use of coal resources as West Germany's first oil-saving priority, however, and there seems little room for innovation.

After a dirty campaign in which he might feel his personal image was shining somewhat less brightly because of his involvement in the ineffectiveness, Mr. Schmidt could be looking for a chance to reassert his leadership.

The difficulty for the chancellor and his country is that the problems both face do not lend themselves to an aggressive approach or an easy solution.



OLD AND NEW — Camel-mounted border guards march briskly in Cairo during the parade marking the seventh anniversary of the start of the 1973 Mideast war. Pointing to the sky in the background are Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles.

President Anwar Sadat watched the parade which, included an aerial display of U.S.-made Phantom fighter-bombers, Soviet MIG-21 jet interceptors, Chinese MIG-19s and French Mirage jets. Other U.S. and Soviet planes also flew.

## Major Powers Want to Keep Incendiary Bombs

## Talks on Limiting Conventional Warfare Are Stalled

By W. Joseph Campbell

The Associated Press

GENEVA — An international conference to reduce some of the horrors of non-nuclear war, including booby traps and firebombs, has become stalled by an inability to reach agreement on a compromise aimed at protecting noncombatants.

The United Nations Conference on restricting or banning weapons deemed inhumane or excessively injurious is scheduled to recess Friday after a month of meetings by military and diplomatic delegates from more than 70 nations.

The delegates have been arguing over restrictions on two types of conventional weapons, land mines and booby traps, and incendiary devices such as napalm and magnesium bombs.

An agreement in principle has been reached on broad regulations on the placement and removal of land mines and booby traps. For example, it would outlaw booby traps on children's toys, in food, on bodies, at gravesites and on religious objects.

However, several small non-aligned nations have refused to endorse the agreement until the conference, which first met in September, 1979, completes work on its most controversial topic, restrictions against aerial bombardment with napalm or other firebombs.

The United States, the Soviet Union and other major military powers have refused to consider an absolute ban on incendiary weapons.

Schmidt Receives 42.5% of Ballots in West Germany

The Associated Press

BONN — Official results of Sunday's West German parliamentary election showed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party won 16,262,096 votes, or 42.5 percent of the 38,303,519 ballots cast. That gave him 218 of the 497 seats in the Bundestag, the lower house whose members will elect the chancellor next month. It was a four-seat gain over the 1976 election.

Mr. Schmidt's liberal allies, the Free Democratic Party (FDP) headed by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, were the chief gainers, polling 4,030,608 votes or 10.5 percent for 53 parliamentary seats, a gain of 14 over 1976 totals when they got 7.9 percent of the vote.

The FDP contribution gave Mr. Schmidt's coalition 271 seats compared to 226 for opposition leader Franz Josef Strauss' conservative coalition, or a 45-seat majority. The Schmidt forces have only an 11-seat edge in the current Bundestag. The new Bundestag will have one more member than the current body due to changes in population and voter distribution.

Mr. Strauss' Christian Social Union won 3,908,036 votes, or 10.3 percent, down from 10.2 percent in 1976, and his partners, Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, drew 12,992,334 votes, or 33.9 percent, down from 38 percent in 1976. This gave the opposition a total of 44.1 percent of the vote and 226 seats, down from 243 in 1976. Miscellaneous parties won 2 percent of the vote.

Sunday's turnout of 88.7 percent of the country's 43.2 million eligible voters was down somewhat from the last two elections. In 1976, 90.7 percent voted and in 1972 the figure topped 91 percent, a postwar record.

ons, a proposal put forward by Mexico, Syria and several other developing countries that stressed the ravaging and indiscriminate effects of such weapons.

Although there is virtually no chance of getting an incendiary-weapons ban, observers believe there is a slight possibility of agreement on a compromise aimed at protecting noncombatants.

The U.S. delegation, saying it was motivated by humanitarian concerns, offered last week to accept proposals to prohibit aerial bombing of military targets in populated areas with incendiary weapons. Despite the widespread use of napalm by U.S. forces in Vietnam, Michael Matheson, the acting chief of the delegation, claimed U.S. forces had not dropped incendiary weapons on urban targets since early in the Korean War.

The compromise offer was widely

welcomed. Previously, the U.S. representatives said they would agree only to a ban on so-called "flame weapons," primarily napalm.

The Soviet Union has declined to go beyond a ban on "flame weapons" although the chief Soviet delegate, V.I. Issayev, has hinted he might agree to a prohibition on the use of incendiary weapons against targets in cities and towns.

"If the Soviets do come around and go along with the American position, then there's a good chance we'll still be able to have an acceptable paper on incendiaries," said a Western military source.

"There's really not going to be any sweeping agreements at this conference," he added. "We might make a few steps forward, but nothing more. In arms talks, you really can't do much more than that."

The first such conference was in St. Petersburg in 1868. In a declaration, 17 countries agreed to ban explosives fired by rifles, introducing the principle that while weapons might disable combatants, they should not cause unnecessary suffering.

## Test Ban Talks Resume

GENEVA (UPI) — Negotiators of the United States, Soviet Union and Britain Monday resumed talks on the banning of all atomic testing. It was the 11th session since the current talks began in 1977.

Negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban first started in 1957. That round ended in 1963 with the banning of all but underground explosions. China and France, the world's two other nuclear arms powers, have never signed that partial agreement.

## U.S. Sends Saudi Arabia New Radar

(Continued from Page 1)

commitment both to keep open the Strait of Hormuz, the waterway through which all Gulf oil passes, and to "keep access to nonbelligerents in the region open."

U.S. arrangements with Saudi Arabia were such that those commitments should be taken very seriously, he said.

The defense secretary pointed out that the U.S. radar planes will remain well inside Saudi territory and could move away from any potential attack on them. He offered assurances that the United States would defend the planes if necessary with Navy jets on carriers in the Arabian Sea. However, the main thrust of Mr. Brown's remarks were aimed at toning down the likelihood of spreading conflict.

Mr. Brown pointed out statements of the warring parties and others that they would try to keep the war from spreading. Moreover, he noted, closing the 36-mile-wide strait is not in the interests of anyone and Iran lacks the technical capacity to do so in any event. Iran has said that it does not intend to block the strait.

Iran, however, has made some general threats to Gulf countries, warning them against helping Iraq. The U.S. equipment is meant to provide warning to the Saudis of any Iranian air attack so that Saudi defenses can try to intercept the raiders.

Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, described those Iranian threats as "very unproductive" during an appearance Sunday.

day on another television program. His country took those threats seriously, he said, but stressed that above all else, a calm approach was needed in the area.

Mr. Brown also took the opportunity Sunday to provide a vigorous defense of overall U.S. combat readiness in the face of widespread criticism that American forces are not in shape to fight.

Asked about reports that six out of 10 U.S.-based Army divisions and seven of 13 aircraft carriers are not ready and that half the Air Force's fighter squadrons cannot fly due to lack of spare parts, Mr. Brown insisted that U.S. military capability is clearly better today than it was four or five years ago.

## A Simple Charge

He called the carrier report "a simple charge," claiming that the United States always had a carrier in overhaul and another in training for every one deployed. He said that five carriers are now in overhaul and another two are in port to allow crews time ashore. These two ships could be remanned and at sea in a matter of days, he said. He also said the

Navy had 68 ships needing overhaul when he came to office and that had been reduced to 20 today.

Mr. Brown said that account of the decreased readiness is supported by higher standards that have been imposed to measure readiness. He said that the Russians keep only about 15 percent of their ships at sea, far lower than U.S. deployment levels. Only about one-third of Soviet Army divisions are ready by U.S. standards, he said.

Mr. Brown said that it was "important that people recognize our strengths because if military capability is incorrectly stated and perceived to be poor," then the United States would fail in its primary objective of deterring war.

## Demonstration in Paris Set After Anti-Semitic Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

blamed on extreme rightist groups. At a memorial service for one of the victims of the synagogue bombing, the chief rabbi-designate of France, Rene Samuel Sirat, called for "justice and vengeance."

A Nice cell of the European Nationalist Action Federation, a group outlawed by the French government, was also involved.

The ceremony for Mrs. Aliza Shagrir, 42, was held in the courtyard of the heavily guarded Israeli Embassy where her coffin was draped with the Israeli flag before its return to her native Jerusalem. Several hundred people, including Alain de Rothschild, titular head of the Jewish community in France, and Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosen attended the service.

Mr. Rosen disclosed that Mrs. Shagrir's father-in-law in Israel died of a heart attack on learning of her death.

In a radio interview, Jean Pierre Bloch, president of the League for the Struggle Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, said that there was reason to believe that Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi financed the recent anti-Semitic attacks in Europe. He said that many of the statements put out by extreme rightist groups are copies of statements that have been issued in Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

## New Link in Bologna Blast

PARIS (UPI) — Police have disclosed another link between French neo-Nazis and Italian ultrarightist groups allegedly involved in the Bologna station bombing.

Police in Nice, where two men were jailed last week on charges of making death threats against 67 prominent local Jews, said one of the men had co-founded a local neo-Nazi cell with Italian terrorist Marco Aaffatigato.

Mr. Aaffatigato, 22, was arrested in Nice following the Aug. 2 bombing and was sent back to Italy.

NATO Leader in Ankara (UPI) — Gen. Bernard Rogers, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander for Europe, held talks with leaders of Turkey's military junta during a visit to Ankara Monday, official sources said. The talks were believed to have dealt with the question of Greece rejoining NATO.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

## Vanuatu Secessionist Leader to Stand Trial

PORT VILA, Vanuatu — Former bulldozer driver Jimmy So stand trial next week for leading a secessionist revolt in Vanuatu Minister Walter Lini said Monday.

The prime minister did not specify the charges against Mr. So, the leader of about 200 natives and colonial plantation owners sought to escape land reforms by declaring the island of Espiritu Santo independent shortly before the 72-island archipelago became independent. The secession ended when Papua New Guinea troops, at Mr. So's request, rounded up the rebels.

President-elect George Kalkoa hinted that an amnesty in So might be considered.

## Martens Tries to Save Belgian Coalition

BRUSSELS — Premier Wilfried Martens Monday made a attempt to save his government after tendering its resignation at 11 p.m.

After a meeting with King Baudouin, Mr. Martens told journalists would have talks with heads of political parties to try to save it.

The Liberals, who precipitated the crisis by demanding cuts in social services, make up the government with the Social Christian Democrats. Each party is, in turn, split into Flemish and speaking wings.

## Vietnamese Action on MLAs Reported Slow

BANGKOK — Lingering Vietnamese bitterness against the States and the Chinese invasion of Vietnam in 1979 has slowed efforts to resolve the fate of some 2,500 Americans still in Indochina, sources said today.

Two U.S. officials from the Joint Casualty Resolution Center office in Bangkok have gone to Hanoi for four days of talks Vietnamese on the fate of the missing Americans. The sources two met Vu Hoang of the Vietnamese consular section office in Hanoi, who said the Vietnamese have done some of the missing-in-action efforts.

"Vu Hoang told them [that] the Vietnamese have done some of the missing-in-action efforts, but the effort has been reduced due to budget and problems, the incursion of China into Vietnam in 1979, and the of the Vietnamese people toward U.S.-China collusion against the sources said.

## 3 Soviet Journalists Reported Arrested in Egypt

CAIRO — The police arrested three Soviet journalists Monday on suspicion of having connections with a recently uncovered anti-Communist group, witnesses said.

The witnesses said that about 15 police officers called at a vi the Great Pyramids of Giza, and took the three correspondents custody. Other sources identified them as Vladimir Kedrov, 33; I. Shelepin, 41, and Dimitri Zgerski, 44, all correspondents of the New Times magazine.

## Norway Offers Reciprocal Changes in Taxation

OSLO — Norway's Labor government Monday proposed cuts in direct taxes, but in return people would have to pay high for gasoline, alcohol, cigarettes, cars, electricity and public transit. The draft budget for 1981 was immediately denounced by opposition politicians and employers as inflationary and too expensive. The proposed cutting income taxes by 3.8 billion kroner (about \$780 million) as well as raising pensions and family allowances, would be offset by rises in indirect taxes on gasoline, alcohol and goods and a reduction in various subsidies.

## Begin to Let 2 Arab Mayors Appeal Exile From W. Bank

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin decided Monday to allow two militant Palestinian mayors to return to the West Bank to appeal their deportation, a military spokesman announced.

The mayors, Fakh Kawasmeh of Hebron and Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul, were exiled last May along with the religious judge of Hebron, Sheikh Rajah Tamini, after Palestinian terrorists ambushed a group of Jewish worshippers in

Hebron, killing 6 and wounding 16.

Israeli authorities accuse three leaders of having inflammatory statements that the Arab population against Jewish settlers in their midst. However, some officials claimed that the deportees southern Lebanon — carried in the middle of the night few hours after the mass were designed to pacify angry extremists who, it was thought otherwise, would have been against Arabs.

Israel's Supreme Court, in August, 19, recommended mayors, but not the judge, be allowed to appeal their deportation to the military review board to the deportation.

Justice Moshe Landau said that the mayors be allowed to appeal provided they pledge to serve the laws issued by the Israeli government on the occupied West Bank, and disavow statements of incitement attributed to them.

No such privilege should be granted to Sheikh Tamini court ruled, because he dictated, on Israeli television, Palestinian flags would one day be hoisted in Jerusalem and the two mayors' actions would be a challenge to the country's conditions in an act. "They made an explicit statement that they never said anything against the state of Israel and they are denying some quotations, and they are not justifying violence," he said.

Immediately after the decision, at a news conference in Beirut, the mayors were advocating "full-out return to the occupied territories." On the West Bank and Gaza, the Israeli government said it was not afraid of the Israelis.

Kawasmeh declared, "and others in Hebron will be crushed."

## Quake Hits New Zealand

United Press International

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — An earthquake in eastern New Zealand toppled chimneys, smashed windows early Monday morning.

## Sa Carneiro's Bloc Wins Center-Right Widens Lead

(Continued from Page 1)

fluence on the country, even if Mr. Sa Carneiro retires. In the first nine months in power, the party has won respect from many foreign observers. At least it has assured a firm hand in Parliament if it strengthens its majority, unlike earlier governments that had to rely on fragile coalitions or minority rule to govern.

Portugal faces difficult problems in the months ahead as it seeks to adjust its economy for entry into the European Economic Community in 1983.

With 90 percent of the votes counted, the Democratic Alliance had won 47.5 percent of the vote, compared with 45 percent of the vote last year. The Socialists, running under the banner of the Re-

publican and Socialist Front received 26.7 percent, compared with 27 percent last year. Communists, part of a 1967 People's Alliance, won 1.6 percent, compared with 1.9 percent in 1979.

The Democratic Alliance constructed last year by M. Sa Carneiro from his Social Christian Party with the addition of the Christian Democrats and the tiny Popular Monarchist Party. The election Sunday was the seventh since the dictatorship overthrown in 1974. Unofficially, however, indicated that the election process was not in the democratic process. The turnout was 84.5 percent, down less than three percentage points from last year's election.

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Abortion, Affirmative Action and School Integration Set for Review

Supreme Court Docket Has Familiar, Difficult Cases

By Linda Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new Supreme Court term, which opened Monday, again confronts some of the thorniest and most controversial issues on the U.S. legal and political landscape.

For the fourth year in a row, the docket includes a challenge to an affirmative action program that raises significant and sensitive questions about preferential treatment for minorities. School integration, abortion and the scope of the First Amendment are all among the familiar and difficult questions raised by the 74 cases set for argument as the nine-month session begins.

In addition to the cases already on the calendar, the court is likely to consider the federal government's appeal of a lower court decision that declared the males-only draft registration unconstitutional. A Supreme Court decision could have broad implications both for military policy and for the rapidly developing body of law on sex discrimination.

Over the next several months, the court will add about 85 cases to the calendar when the justices announce their selection of cases from among the 1,072 requests for review that have accumulated since early summer.

These are some of the more important cases scheduled:

Civil Rights

Potentially as important as prior affirmative action cases, *Minnick v. California Department of Corrections* (No. 79-1213), may clarify the scope of the earlier decisions.

The *Minnick* case is a challenge

by two white male corrections officers to a plan that the California prison system adopted in 1974 to increase the number of minorities and women among prison employees. Employment goals for the two groups were set by different formulas. The goal for women was 38 percent, equivalent to the female proportion in the California workforce. For minorities, the goal was set at 70 percent of the proportion of each minority in the inmate population. Using this formula, the overall minority hiring goal was 36 percent.

The two officers sued after they sought promotions and were told that the positions were being kept open for affirmative action employees. The trial court ruled that the plan violated both the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment. But the state appellate court reversed that decision, ruling that the program was valid under *Bakke* and *Weber*.

In the *Bakke* case, the court struck down a quota for medical school admissions but held that race could be taken into account in a carefully tailored affirmative action program. The *Weber* case upheld a voluntary affirmative action plan agreed to by an employer and a labor union.

In some ways the *Minnick* case is the hardest of them all. The plan was state-imposed, not the product of bargaining in the private sector, so the court cannot avoid the broader constitutional issue as it did in the *Weber* decision. While the premise of all the decisions was that an affirmative action plan must remedy existing discrimination in order to be valid, the state defended its plan in the *Minnick* case on a different ground: that a

mix of races and sexes in the workforce was needed to preserve peace in the prisons.

The school case, *Johnson v. Board of Education* (No. 79-1356), is a variation on the use of racial quotas to achieve integration. The Chicago school board imposed quotas for the asserted purpose of achieving, but of maintaining integration in two high schools that were losing white enrollment. Hundreds of black students were turned away to maintain a roughly even balance between the numbers of blacks and whites at the two schools. All the whites who applied could be accommodated within the white quota. A group of excluded black students sued on the ground that the plan violated their equal protection rights.

They lost in two federal courts, which held that the apparent discrimination was justified by the school board's compelling interest in maintaining integration, a goal that benefits both races. Their appeal is supported by the Justice Department.

Family Law

This year's abortion case, *H.L. v. Matheson* (No. 79-5903), is a challenge to a Utah law that requires a doctor to notify a teen-age girl's parents before performing an abortion. The Utah Supreme Court upheld the law, which subjects the doctor to a fine of \$1,000 or a year in jail for failure to comply.

Twice in the last four years, the court has struck down state laws requiring parental consent for abortions. The state of Utah argues that there is a vast difference between consent and notice. But the plaintiffs argue that if a girl is afraid to let her parents

know she is pregnant, a notice requirement can be as much a barrier to a safe, legal abortion as a consent requirement.

Media Law

The court ruled three months ago that the First Amendment gave the public and the press a constitutional right to attend criminal trials. This term, the justices will decide whether a wider public can exercise that right by means of televised trials.

*Chandler v. Florida* (No. 79-1260) presents a constitutional challenge to the decision by the Florida Supreme Court to allow trials to be televised even if the person on trial objects. Two Miami police officers, convicted after a televised trial of burglarizing a restaurant, argue that the presence of the cameras violated their Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial.

Fifteen years ago, the court ruled that televising the proceedings had deprived Billie Sol Estes of a fair trial. But it has never ruled that televising trials was unconstitutional under all circumstances. Twenty-eight states now allow television coverage of at least some proceedings.

The court will also define the obligation of the Federal Communications Commission to oversee the program format of the radio stations it licenses. The case, *FCC v. WNCN Listeners Guild* (No. 79-824), is an appeal by the commission of a ruling that requires it to consider, as part of the decision to grant or renew a license, whether a proposed change in format would serve the public interest. The major networks support the agency's appeal, which is opposed by several organized groups of radio listeners including classi-

cal music buffs who want to prevent classical stations from switching to other formats.

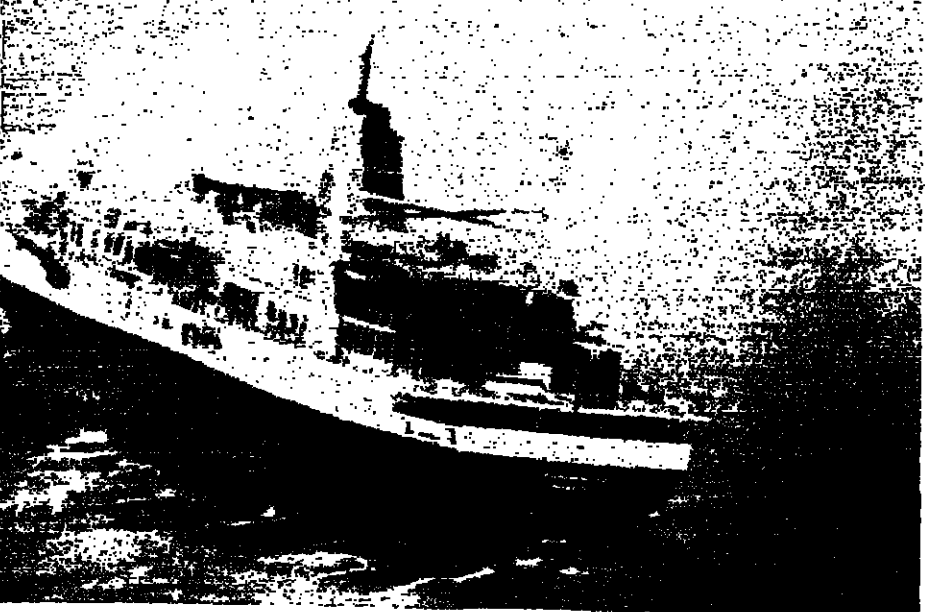
Mental Disabilities

The court will rule on whether federal law requires states to transfer retarded persons from large institutions to small community facilities whenever possible. *Pennhurst State School vs. Halderman* (No. 79-1404), is an appeal by the state of Pennsylvania of a ruling that the retarded have a legal right to care in the "least restrictive setting possible."

Other Cases

The court will decide whether a president and his top advisers are subject to being sued for damages by persons whose rights they violate in the course of carrying out their official duties. The case, *Kissinger vs. Halperin* (No. 79-880), is a Justice Department appeal on behalf of former President Richard Nixon; Henry Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser; and two other top aides. The four were found liable for damages to Morton Halperin, a former national security aide whose telephone was wiretapped in a Nixon administration search for news leaks.

In a case that could affect the government's effort to deport dozens of former Nazis, the court will interpret the law under which a naturalized citizen can be stripped of his citizenship for having failed to tell the truth about his past when he entered the country. The case, *Feodor Fedorenko vs. U.S.* (No. 79-5602), is an appeal by a former guard at the Treblinka concentration camp.



Passengers from the superstructure of the disabled cruise ship Prinsendam in the Gulf of Alaska. All passengers and crew members were rescued Sunday. There was only one injury.

Only 1 Injured as Vessel Burns in Gulf of Alaska

506 on Stricken Cruise Ship Rescued

By D. McFadden  
New York Times Service

Alaska — All 506 passengers and crew members from a cruise ship have been rescued after the vessel burned in the Gulf of Alaska.

Alaska, some of the 62 crew members told of harrowing escapes on high seas, of shouts and freezing gales from slings in seas and of crew members "pushed aside old rescuers."

Rescuers said there had been no deaths and the Coast Guarders — most of whom were Americans on a 30-day tour — boarded the ship at 11:30 a.m. on Sunday.

The fire began in the engine room and spread to the main cabin area, forcing all the passengers and crew to evacuate the ship.

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Democrats Present Calling for Tax Cuts

By Art Pine  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate task force set up in 1978 to study economic issues has issued a report endorsing what would be a 10 percent cut in the top marginal rate of the income tax — and the Senate committee — already in document, intended to be the tax-cut plan of the Republican president Ronald Reagan, was campaign manifesto. Democrats' program for Mr. Reagan's as

Mr. Reagan urged Congress to cut a \$20-billion income tax cut into effect in 1981, a year in which taxes would rise 10 percent a year.

The Democrats' report, they called generally for a "promote investment" program to revitalize industry. The report said that the Democrats could have enacted President Carter's — or

separately drafted a \$39.8-billion tax-cut bill, but the legislation was blocked by Sen. Byrd on grounds that to vote on it before the election would be irresponsible.

Mr. Carter has vigorously opposed enactment of any tax reduction this year as likely to be inflationary. Many Senate Democrats found during the Labor Day recess that their constituents also were unenthusiastic about a cut.

Among the measures that the task force recommended were:

- A tax cut in 1981, both to spur investment and to offset scheduled Social Security tax increases.
- A "steady, long-term approach" both to budget and money-and-credit policies, along with dismissal of a Reagan-backed proposal that the United States return to the gold standard.
- Establishment of a department of trade to incorporate the trade-related functions now performed by the departments of State, Treasury and Commerce and other agencies.

Congressional observers said they expected few specific measures to result from the report.

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## Schmidt's Mandate Renewed

Things went off exactly according to plan in the West German election Sunday. People voted in impressive numbers (90 percent of those eligible cast ballots); the polls conducted by the Allensbach Institute were right on target as usual; no fringe parties got enough of the vote to disrupt the smooth operation of the political process; the middle-of-the-road Free Democrats got enough votes to help Chancellor Helmut Schmidt counterbalance the left-wing of his Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union opposition coalition won more votes and more seats in the Bundestag than the Social Democrats, which should inhibit any tendency toward arrogance on the part of the chancellor's party. The Free Democrats are a bit stronger, Mr. Schmidt's governing margin is a bit wider and little else has changed.

West Germany has been like that for 11 years under Social Democratic chancellors and before that under Christian Democratic leadership. Democratic institutions have taken root, the economy has grown while inflation has been kept under control — even with the oil shocks of the 1970s — and now that growth has slowed, unemployment has not been allowed to get out of hand. West German foreign policy has been cautious, prudent and effective. Perhaps the constraints imposed on a nation haunted by a criminal past are not all bad.

Now, Chancellor Schmidt has begun to as-

sert Bonn's place on the world stage, which it merits because of its economic strength and its central role in East-West relations. But there are plenty of reasons to think that the conservative candidate, Franz-Josef Strauss, was right when he said after the election that Mr. Schmidt "is now faced with the hardest period of his political lifetime."

It would be unfair to say that the West German economy is in trouble with a growth rate of over 2 percent, unemployment of under 4 percent and an inflation rate of less than 6 percent. But there are structural problems that are beginning to show and little has been done about them. For the first time in 15 years West Germany has a trade deficit and it's not all because of the higher price of oil. As for foreign relations, from Eastern Europe to the Middle East, they have become more complicated and less tractable. Bonn has no more control over events in Poland or the Gulf than say Italy or Belgium. Yet those events will effect West Germany both economically and in the Polish case, in its people-to-people relations with the Soviet bloc.

The most encouraging factor is that Mr. Schmidt has clearly demonstrated his talents for statecraft and managing his country's domestic affairs. With a larger majority in parliament, he should be able to pursue his policies with increased vigor and imagination.

## Emergency Yawn

Seven years after the first oil embargo, the United States is little better prepared to deal with another oil crisis. None of the three elements in the basic emergency plan is in place. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve holds a fraction of the oil stockpile that was originally intended. The federal gasoline rationing plan is a nightmare of complications and is a year or more away from actually being ready. The plan's own authors have publicly expressed their doubts that it will ever work. And now a recently published report of a House investigation reveals that the third element, a system of state-by-state emergency conservation plans required by law nearly a year ago, is also in a shambles.

Under that law, the president would declare an energy emergency and set a national conservation goal. Each state would then have 45 days to submit plans saying how it would meet its own individual goal. The Department of Energy would be allowed 30 days to approve or reject the plans. Considering the enormous complexity of each plan, these deadlines could never be met unless the plans had been worked out in advance. Congress left that decision up to the states, "encouraging" them to develop their plans as soon as possible. Only one state — Nebraska — has submitted its plan to DOE for approval. And despite having only this one to con-

sider, DOE has neither approved nor rejected it.

There is no lack of explanations for the failure of the program. The states blame DOE for not making funds and technical assistance available to state planning offices and for failing to publish guidelines showing what an acceptable state plan would look like. DOE argues that the amount of money Congress authorized — \$50,000 per state — is so small that even the poorest state could come up with it if it wanted to, and points to the lack of evidence that the states, after pushing strongly for primary control over conservation programs, have made any serious effort to build up the necessary technical capabilities of their own.

Regardless of who or what is to blame, no workable system exists to cut back non-essential petroleum uses and to equitably allocate short supplies in the event of another crisis. Yet there could be no better reminder than the current fighting in the Gulf of how quickly the present abundance of oil could turn into a drastic shortage. Planning for a dreaded event that may never occur is not exactly the most inspiring of activities. But the United States does need to have feasible plans ready. A greater effort and more cooperation among DOE, the states and Congress are required.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Britain's Labor Follies

What are Americans to make of the exotic doings in Britain's Labor Party? It passed a resolution demanding withdrawal from Europe's Common Market. Then it demanded unilateral disarmament. As if these were not insular enough, there was even talk at its party conference of urging withdrawal from NATO. We have heard of the foolishness that often comes with a loss of power, but Labor currently leads Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives in the polls. Is Labor's left wing so hungry for the party leadership that it is willing to sink the party altogether?

It looks that way. But the British Labor Party has such a long and consistent record of inconsistency — alternating between incorrigible radicalism out of office and the most sober moderation once restored — that all predictions should be seen as premature. The left's victories have been close and they have been largely symbolic. Only the contest for a leader to replace former Prime Minister Callaghan will be truly decisive.

The battle is best understood by recalling that Labor has in fact been schizoid from birth, a working-class union party in its own eyes, yet always offering itself as a national party capable of governing in the interests of all. Britain's industrial decline has made it increasingly difficult to reconcile these dual missions. It is especially difficult today, when unions demand protection for jobs and wages while the nation as a whole understands it cannot renew itself in isolation.

The schizophrenia has even been institutionalized. Out of power, the party is ruled by a national executive, reflecting the views of the trade unions. Once running a government, Labor has passed power to a leader chosen by its far more moderate representatives in Parliament. That is why the left-wingers are now struggling to change the system of choosing a leader. Their defiant resolutions were meant to signal internal strength, almost as if no one was listening.

This Labor leftism, in any case, bears little relation to European socialism or Eurocommunism. It is a peculiarly British economic fantasy, based on a caricature of trade union ideology. Few trade union leaders take it entirely seriously. They voted with the left in the party conference in the hope of appealing to their disaffected rank and file members. Even the current leftism of well-known parliamentary figures, like former Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, is suspect; former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and former Chancellor Denis Healey trod the same radical path toward impeccable moderation in power.

Still, it is dismaying to hear one of the West's major parties tying its fortunes to proclamations of mindless pacifism and protectionism. It remains a reasonable bet that in time for the next election, no later than 1983, the Labor Party will come to its senses again. But that hope does, alas, now require a bet.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 7, 1905

NEW YORK — Kidnapping and holding for ransom is becoming quite a fine art in the United States. Several instances have been recorded lately wherein the perpetrators have been successful. Inspired by these Pat Crowe, of Butte, Mont., confessed that he and a partner concocted a plot to kidnap John D. Rockefeller and hold him for ransom; \$400,000 was to be demanded for Mr. Rockefeller's son. Such a sum they did not think exorbitant, because the Oil King is undoubtedly the richest man in the world. Crowe says he went to New York to spy on the Rockefeller home. "I am not the originator of the ransom business," he said. "Julius Caesar was the boss kidnapper of the world."

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1930

RIO DE JANEIRO — With revolution rampant in four states, martial law, proclaimed yesterday in the disturbed areas, was extended today to all of Brazil. By a further presidential decree, all banks have been ordered to remain closed until further notice to prevent speculation in the exchange and in coffee, and air mail services out of the country have been suspended. During the last two days troops have been pouring out of Rio on two fronts, one towards Rio Grande do Sul, where the rebellion came to a head, and the other towards Minas Geraes, where rebel control is almost as complete. Unless government action is prompt, this may settle down into a long civil war.



## Moscow Girds for Rights Talks in Madrid

By Leopold Unger

MADRID — One fact stands out as extraordinary, even for the Soviet judicial system: There is no trace of anyone ever being acquitted in a Soviet political trial since the signing of the Helsinki accords in 1975.

On the other hand, according to sources as reliable as Amnesty International, about 10,000 persons are currently imprisoned in the Soviet Union for crimes of opinion and no less than 400 political trials were held in that country between the Helsinki conference and the opening last month of the preparatory phase of the Madrid conference.

A "Tourist's Guide to the Soviet Union Through Camps and Psychiatric Prisons," recently published in the West has become an indispensable instrument in following the tracks of political prisoners through the gulag archipelago. It was compiled by Abraham Schifrin, 57, born in Minsk, condemned to death and amnestied, exiled to a forced labor camp before being allowed to emigrate to Israel in 1970. Mr. Schifrin refers to his own experiences and those of hundreds of prisoners he met during his involuntary peregrinations.

### 2,000 Camps

He was able to locate 2,000 camps in the archipelago, of which 119 are reserved for women and children, and he estimates the total prisoner population at 5 million.

Mr. Schifrin explains that he wrote this guide so that "no one will be able to tell his children, 'I didn't know.'"

But the statistics of Amnesty International and Mr. Schifrin's guide do not take into account the sudden spurt of prisoners in the current year. This Olympic year began with the exile of Nobel Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov and continued with the wide scale Olympic purge, in which Moscow and other cities were cleansed of its "hooligans, speculators, prostitutes and dissidents," in the words of a Communist leader in the Soviet capital.

However, Soviet authorities have filled in the blank spots left by Amnesty International and Mr. Schifrin's guide with the names of Soviet justice between August and now has practically erased all traces of the original dissident movements that had survived.

Through at least a dozen trials, all independent activity, all reliable sources of information and hope have been abruptly shut off.

### 'Confessions'

The religious movement was decapitated by the "miraculous confessions" of Father Dimitri Dudko and that of the theologian Lev Regelson, as well as by the sentence of 10 years of gulag meted out to Gleb Yakunin, who had refused to confess any wrongdoing.

Every member of the committee studying the abusive use of psychiatric hospitals for political purposes in the Soviet Union has been deprived of his liberty. The founder of the group, Tobiaslav Bakhtin, has just been sentenced to three years in prison for "anti-Soviet slander." Other members of the group are being held pending trial.

The magazine Poiski, the last bastion of a pluralistic and independent intellectual endeavor, has been annihilated. The editors of Poiski, Yuri Grimm, Valery Abramkin, Raisa Lert, Victor Sokirko have just been sentenced or are awaiting trial in prison. Another one, Flor Egnides, was forced to emigrate.

Vladimir Kiebanov, who set up the first elements of an independent union, has disappeared in the psychiatric gulag, while other labor leaders are in prison and Vladimir Borisov, who has just arrived in the West as a Soviet prisoner, was not allowed to plead the cause of his comrades at the recent British Labor Party meeting on the pretext that the meeting did "not welcome individual guests."

The Helsinki monitoring groups, which until recently were active in the Ukraine, in Georgia and in Armenia, have all been reduced to silence.

The most important Helsinki group, the one in Moscow, has just lost three of its leaders, with the imprisonment of the writer Victor

Nekipelov (12 years of gulag), of Malva Landa and of Tatiana Ossipova.

The exile of Prof. Sakharov also has deprived the Soviet human rights movement of its principal and most prestigious spokesman.

### Silence

According to the International Pen Club, which has just celebrated, as it does every first Thursday in October, The Day of Imprisoned Writers, more than 40 writers and journalists are now interned in the Soviet Union, while such outstanding authors as Alexander Zinoviev and Vassili Axionov have been forced into exile.

Silence has thus fallen on Moscow, a funeral silence. What remains to be seen is why the Soviet leaders have decided that this was the time to do away with the dissident movement. There may be three reasons.

First, the Kremlin refuses to tolerate the development of independent ideas in that country, for the result of such thinking would necessarily be a condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Criticism of this type, as more and more coffins are being shipped from Kabul, could exacerbate feelings and create what the Kremlin would see as an explosive situation.

The liquidation of the dissident movement also makes it clear that there can be no illusion about the event in Poland having any effect on Soviet workers. The Kremlin considers that the concessions made to the Polish workers are unacceptable, even in Warsaw. All the latest Soviet political prisoners were sentenced for activities much more benign than those now considered natural and legal in Poland.

### Green Light

Finally, the latest series of Moscow trials are of the special Madrid vintage. Facing the possibility that the Madrid conference may become a tribunal, with the Soviet Union as main defendant, Moscow has simply and cynically parried the blow in advance.

The Kremlin is all for a tribunal, but in Moscow, not in Madrid. By giving a green light to the series of

Soviet trials, Moscow has wanted to make it perfectly clear to the other participants of the Madrid conference that Soviet justice is a matter of Soviet concern exclusively and that any attempt to discuss human rights in the Soviet Union during the Madrid conference would be rejected as intolerable interference in the affairs of a sovereign country.

The Soviet position is clear in political terms. Just as the invasion of Afghanistan in foreign affairs, the abuse of human rights in Soviet domestic affairs is not — according to the Kremlin — a violation of the Helsinki accords and should in no way prevent the serene development of detente and cooperation between East and West.

When the judge in Moscow announced that Mr. Bakhtin had been sentenced to three years of gulag, the courtroom audience "spontaneously" reacted by crying out that it was far too little.

It remains to be seen if in Madrid all this will not be considered as just too much.

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## Split Seen for Labor Party

By Wayland Young

LONDON — At its annual conference last week, the British Labor Party adopted some new policies and changed its own constitution. The new policies are less important because they can be, and often are, reversed from one year to the next. The constitutional decisions, on the other hand, must stand for three years, and they may affect the British constitution itself.

On wealth and incomes, the party voted for a wealth tax, against an incomes policy and for opening talks with the labor unions on a possible incomes policy. (The party, in fact, has an incomes policy which, since the state is the largest employer in the land, it cannot but put into effect whenever it is in power.)

It also voted to "ban private education," which has not yet been done in any democracy. Banning a given type of education was tried once before in England, during the Protestant Reformation, and well-off Catholic boys were sent to school at Douai in northern France. It proved socially divisive and was abandoned when the modern state was invented. France and Ireland are still where they were, and Freddy Laker has now brought North America within educational reach of well-off families as well. So the policy would not have any practical effect. The great public schools could easily shift countries: Harrow-on-Hudson, Elton-sur-Seine.

### Gain Votes

The conference voted for Britain to leave the Common Market, without another referendum, but on the authority of an election platform if Labor should win. Of all this year's changes, this is the only one that would gain votes tomorrow. Whether it will in three years' time is another question. Since there is now at last a real beginning on clearing the heap of dust swept under the carpet when Britain acceded to the EEC in 1971. But the vote this year was decisive. Tony Benn's time-honored contention, that it might be enough if the House of Commons declared back from Brussels the powers it used to have, has been swallowed in the flood. That is no bad thing, since there are no such powers.

The party also voted for (a) multilateral disarmament, (b) unilateral disarmament, (c) no part in "any defense policy based on the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons," (d) staying in NATO. In other words, an Iceland written large. And yet a speaker in the debate said that Africa and the Middle East were looking to Britain for a lead.

So much for election-losing policies. Now for the party's own constitution. The conference voted that every Labor member of Parliament, should undergo "re-selection" i.e., defend himself against anyone else who wants his job, halfway through each parliamentary term. This is nothing like the system of primaries in the United States. His electorate would be not the tens of thousands of Labor voters who put him in Parliament, but the hundreds of party members in his constituency, but simply the 15 to 40 activists in his local committee.

The conference also decided that the party leader should no longer be elected by Labor members of Parliament alone but by a wider "college." It sensibly voted down three models for such a college which were thrown at it (one devised over breakfast and will meet again in a few months to try a fourth and subsequent models. This takes with the earlier decision to abolish the House of Lords, is the most important thing that happened this year.

It is the queen's duty to invest as prime minister that member of Parliament who can obtain a majority in the House of Commons, and the House of Commons would accept no other. But if, under Labor's new arrangements, the hypothetical college chose someone who did not have the confidence of a majority of Labor members in the Commons, either the queen's prime minister would be someone different (and necessarily at odds with) the government party leader or the monarchy would have to be abolished.

point certain university professors. It might not be long before the prime minister were re-elected out of existence by his own little committee, and a successor were found who would — well, we can all read history, and plenty of representative democracies have been destroyed. That's the worst scenario.

Here are two conference vignettes:

• A very young delegate, cheered to the ceiling by the conference and praised to the skies by the party's national executive committee, had his T-shirt inscribed: "I'd sooner be a mole than a rat."

This in Labor Party language means: I'd sooner betray my country like Anthony Blunt than threaten to leave my party like the Social Democrat leader Shirley Williams.

• The deputy leader of the National Union of Mineworkers is a member, not of the Labor Party, but of the Communist Party. When the miners' delegation to the conference was called to a meeting to decide how to vote on one of the bright ideas which were being thrown at them, it was not the delegation's own leader who called them, but the Communist deputy leader of the union, who was not a delegate at all. And no complaint was raised from the floor.

Earlier, (JHT, June 30), I guessed that if certain things happened at this conference, the Labor Party would split. Well, most of them have happened, and a split within the next few months must now be regarded as rather likely.

The Thatcher government's gigantic experiment in Friedmanism is beginning to scare those who set it up; laboratory populations of 60 millions are scary, and the first U-turns in government policy seem now to be occurring. If the Labor Party splits, it is hard in advance to estimate how its two successor parties might fare against, first, an unreformed Thatcher-Joseph, or Friedmanite government, and second, a U-turn or neo-Heath type government.

Wayland Young is a British writer and as Lord Kennet is a Labor member of the House of Lords. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## U.S. Court On Judgment The Judge

By Joseph Kra

WASHINGTON — O dimming swamp the for a presidential campaign has crawled the issue of the Supreme Court an issue marked by steamization.

For the problems of the Supreme Court and federal tribunals can only be solved by high intelligence. These, by definition, sons who stand above the partisan politics of the day. Jimmy Carter personally the issue first when he spoke NAACP convention in July 4. "I want you to very carefully and very seriously to be affected by the next four justices of the U.S. Court."

In case anybody doubt meaning, the president that he had appointed blacks, more women and Hispanics to the federal judges than all other presidents in the 200-year history of the country. In other words, the was intimating that severe were likely to leave the court and strongly implying would seek replacement to the claims of racial minorities.

Ronald Reagan had forced upon him by his Republican convention the platform a plank on the nominee to "the app of judges, who respect family values and the innocent human life."

To his credit, Gov. edged away from the court against naming as judges who supported abortion. interview with the Associated he said he would not as issues" as the test of judge appointments. Still, he did the naming of judge tisan political reasons.

In fact, the hopes and both sides are wildly ex. There is no sign that headed by Chief Justice Burger is about to sell o arch conservatives. The court has upheld liberal on such matters as school penalty, affirmative action, and the right to an. With two liberal justice liam Brennan and Thurg shall — have talked of both would probably h Reagan were elected.

On the other hand, it sign that the Burger Court out the ultra liberals. It ticular, rejected wholeho tion of federal economy sacred constitutional. Hence the willingness Burger Court to defer to gress on federal funding tions.

The serious trouble co the court is the opposite one direction or another. difficulty lies in its im fashion unequivocal f from which follow clea ions flashing clear signa.

A study by Bruce Fei American Enterprise shows an extraordinary i crease in the number of ed by a one-vote maj where there was a plu views and no majority Lewis Powell has ackn the fragmentation of vie setting publicly that th may fairly be criticized f crease in the number of e and concerning opinions absence of clear signals Supreme Court, authori own the judicial inde lower courts. These tribu guidance from abo strike out on their own i directions.

Note, for example, th among the busing plans down by judges for Los Chicago and Dallas. Pac court with liberals or con could of course upset th balance that now obtai for long. If one presen court sharply in one dir a near certainty that th tilt the court sharply i way. In each case, decia lack respect and the cur worse than the disease.

The only way to move present knife-edge in juis is by the development, scendent principles that growing assent. The disc articulation of such prin quires detached thought headed statesmen of the Supreme Court needs not — passionate comm short-term partisan inter the kind of independent at penetration that can b Marshall and Oliver Holmes and Benjamin Cu assert an influence that eed steadily long, long, a made moot particular ca causes.

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Government Vows Effort on Contested Land

Brazil Indians Kill White 'Trespassers'

Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service  
EICAO DO ARA-  
Brazil — The corpses of  
white settlers lay strewn  
near a river and a small  
tribe of Indians who  
were at their sides.  
Nearby, a small village of  
the painted Kaiapos had  
been destroyed.  
They performed ritual  
dances, washed the red  
dyes from their bodies  
in the river and retired  
to their "warrior's house."  
The second Indian massacre  
here in less than a year  
is a redemption of a pledge  
made earlier by Chief Raci-  
to the 6 million people  
of Brazil before he  
arrived and who now  
is 200,000.

Counterthreats  
now on, anyone who  
on Indian territory will  
be killed. The figure in a 1979 docu-  
ment named after him and  
for an Academy  
award is the leader of a tribe  
Xingu National Park  
of here that took part in  
the, in early August, in  
hates were killed.  
Indians have brought  
suits from whites in this

1. Pacific Islands Fight  
ns to Dump A-Wastes

Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service  
LULU (NYT) — Ha-  
American Samoa and  
Mariana Islands  
a joint statement op-  
is by the United States  
to dump nuclear wastes  
in the ocean.  
The governors, meeting  
progress report on con-  
acts of the Pacific Basin  
Council, said at a  
conference that the  
"totally opposes the  
of radioactive nuclear  
any part of the Pacific  
Basin Development  
founded in February  
of the four governors  
hundred U.S. officials,  
scholars and business-  
ulima, a resort outside  
The organization,  
the U.S. government, is  
omote the economies of  
lands in the Pacific.  
Large Arivosh of Hawaii  
tent of the council. The  
rs are Gov. Peter Cole-  
American Samoa, Gov.  
of Guam and Gov.  
macho of the Mariana  
the three territories elect

area and pledges from federal offi-  
cials to get on with the long-  
promised demarcation of Indian  
lands.  
Luis Carlos Silva, the cattleman  
whose hired hands were killed in  
the second massacre, said: "The  
United States solved this problem  
with its army. They killed a lot of  
Indians. Today everything's quiet  
there and the country is respected  
around the world."  
Under a 1973 law called the  
Statute of the Indian, Brazil  
promised to adjust those frontiers  
within five years. But the inade-  
quate and often corrupt adminis-  
tration of the chief government  
agency that deals with Indians,  
coupled with a national program  
of opening up the nation's vast in-  
terior to development, conspired  
to sabotage the effort and produce  
today's violent encounters.  
"Possession of the land is the  
most serious problem today for the  
Indian, and at the moment there  
are conflicts in every one of the  
250 indigenous areas of the coun-  
try," said Col. Jose Carlos Nobre  
da Veiga, head of the National  
Foundation, the much-criticized  
federal office entrusted with  
guaranteeing Indian rights.  
The foundation answers to the  
same federal ministry that is re-  
sponsible for many of the develop-  
ment projects that Indian leaders  
point to as the greatest obstacles to  
their survival. They feel menaced  
by the emphasis that national lead-

ers have placed on making Brazil's  
long-neglected interior alluring for  
the agricultural business and ex-  
tractive industries.

Clash of Cultures

Highways being driven through  
the jungle establish the first con-  
tact with Indians, exposing them  
to white men's diseases against  
which they have no immunity.  
They are also confronted by cus-  
toms that clash with and often  
conquer their own traditions.  
Next come the investors, who  
level large tracts of forest to create  
pasture and set up timber, mining  
and cattle operations. In their  
wake come settlers to work on the  
properties, squatters who carve out  
subsistence plots and gain legal  
rights to their land after only a few  
years, peasants who do manual labor  
in exchange for room and board,  
gold prospectors who have  
been pouring into the Amazon re-  
gion after recent strikes and so-  
called "grileiros" who forge deeds  
and then swindle unsuspecting  
purchasers. Finally come the hired  
gunmen who settle accounts with  
violence.

The Indians of Brazil are hunt-  
ers-gatherers and depend for their  
livelihood on the forests that the  
settlers are denuding. Traditionally  
in the village of Gorotire, 15 warri-  
ors go out into the jungle each day  
to shoot game and gather fruits  
and vegetables. Recently they have  
been making these rounds heavily  
armed because of the ambushes  
that have claimed the lives of 30  
Indian leaders in Brazil in the past  
year.

On Aug. 28 a group of 105 Kai-  
apos went to a settlement just out-  
side their preserve from which  
workers had been crossing onto  
their property. Among the 20 peo-  
ple killed by the Kaiapos in the en-  
suing violence were three children,  
two of whom were beaten to death,  
and five women, three of whom  
were pregnant. They spared the 44-  
year-old mother-in-law of one of  
the victims and her four children  
after giving them orders to spread  
word that the Indians would mete  
out the same punishment to any-  
one else who came onto their  
lands.

'Negative Certificates'

Col. Nobre da Veiga, head of  
the National Indian Foundation,  
flew out here to investigate. The  
foundation is charged with, among  
other things, issuing so-called  
"negative certificates" that attest  
to the fact that no Indians are liv-  
ing on a property targeted for set-  
tlement. The rancher on the land  
where the second massacre oc-  
curred had such a document.

To succeed at all in calming the  
conflict, the government will have  
to square strongly contested land  
claims, come up with money to in-  
demnify the losers and manage not  
to frustrate the large-scale develop-  
ment it also desires. To forestall  
more violence it will have to do  
these things rapidly.



NAZIS RALLY — About 300 members of the Vlaamse Militanten Orde (Flemish Militant Order), a Belgian neo-Nazi group, demonstrated Sunday in Antwerp against foreign workers, mostly North Africans. The march was not aimed against the Jews. There were no incidents.

Some Underground Railroads Operate for Profit

Afghans Taking Clandestine Way Out

By Barry Shlachter

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — There  
are no timetables or first-class ser-  
vice on the underground railroad  
transporting refugees out of Sovi-  
et-occupied Afghanistan.

Some of the refugees are guided  
to neighboring Pakistan on foot  
through mountain passes sown  
with land mines. As many as 30  
may be packed into a van built for  
12, or stuffed in metal cages and  
loaded on trucks with contraband.  
Some of the networks operate  
along the lines of traditional tribal  
hospitality. But the profit motive  
fuels the remainder, which charge  
the equivalent of hundreds of dol-  
lars — an exorbitant sum by local  
standards — for the ride to Paki-  
stan.

Tightened Restrictions

Many Afghans, particularly  
middle-class city-dwellers and  
their draft-age sons, pay willingly  
and accept the risks. Since the So-  
viet-sponsored government in Ka-  
bul tightened travel restrictions  
and made passports practically  
inaccessible in recent weeks, the  
underground route is the only way.  
And a stepped-up conscription  
drive to replenish the Afghan  
Army ranks — depleted by defections  
— increased the numbers  
who left in the last month.

But there are dangers to the un-  
derground railroad, and not just  
from discovery by Afghan offi-  
cials. Two teenagers who tried to  
escape military service by taking  
the escape route hidden in metal  
trunks were found suffocated. Af-

ghan sources tell of ambushes by  
bands of resistance fighters or  
treachery by guides who rob, and  
sometimes kill, refugees who had  
hired them. And there are the land  
mines.

More than a dozen patients at  
Lady Reading Hospital in the  
northwest Pakistani city of  
Peshawar have lost feet and hands  
from the explosives, some shaped  
like children's toys.

Organized Operation

One of the best organized opera-  
tions was described by an Ameri-  
can-educated university professor  
who came recently to Peshawar, at  
the end of the Khyber Pass, with  
his wife, two children and a friend.  
"I paid 35,000 Afghanis (about  
\$815) for three adults to be  
brought from Kandahar to  
Chaman in Pakistan," he said.  
"Children were free." Kandahar is  
a southeastern provincial capital  
that was once a thriving market  
center.

"I was amazed how things ran  
like clockwork with each of the 12  
men in the operation carrying out  
a specific function," said the pro-  
fessor, who requested anonymity.

His family was among the 30  
passengers packed into a van de-  
signed for less than half that num-  
ber, he said. The people were  
brought to a safe house four hours  
travel time from Kandahar.

After lunch, they waited until  
nightfall to be driven across a  
trackless desert north of the  
manned border crossing. Some of  
those aboard had come from Ka-  
bul, others from Badakhshan prov-  
ince, in the extreme northeast of  
Afghanistan.

"At about 9:30, someone said  
soldiers are coming. The ladies  
cried and everyone was worried,"  
the man said. "But the people we  
spotted were only smugglers, carry-  
ing goods to Pakistan, and they  
were as afraid of us as we were of  
them."

The van finally arrived with its  
exhausted, but relieved, passengers  
at a smugglers' village near  
Chaman at midnight.

The organizer of the under-  
ground route was a middle-aged  
man who said he had been transporting  
people to Pakistan for more than a  
year. "He told us he was working  
for the 'mujahiddin' [Moslem  
freedom fighters], and did not  
make any personal profit on us,"  
the professor said. "But I'm sure  
he did."

Karmal to Visit Russia

MOSCOW (UPI) — Tass said  
that Premier Babrak Karmal of  
Afghanistan will visit the Soviet  
Union for the first time since he  
came to power during the Soviet  
intervention in December.

Felix Houphouet-Boigny

Ivory Coast's Leader Is Set  
For 5th Term as President

By Loic Even

ABIDJAN — Ivory Coast Presi-  
dent Felix Houphouet-Boigny,  
who turns 75 this month, is set to  
embark on a fifth consecutive term  
as leader of the country he has  
ruled since it gained independence  
from France 20 years ago.  
The presidential elections will be  
held Sunday with Mr. Houphouet-  
Boigny as official candidate of the  
Democratic Party. No other candi-  
dates have been declared so far.  
The president has been candid  
about this. "Western-style democ-  
racy is ill-suited to our country —  
which does not mean democracy  
does not exist," he said.

Last week the president effec-  
tively dismissed Philippe Yace, 60,  
regarded for more than 20 years as  
his successor by abolishing the  
post of party secretary-general.  
Meanwhile, political sources  
said that the first free elections for  
a new parliament with 147 mem-  
bers will be held soon after the  
presidential elections.

President Houphouet-Boigny is  
a pro-Western pragmatist who has  
helped build one of Africa's most  
prosperous and stable states. But  
he has been strongly critical of  
what he has called the West's abdi-  
cation in the face of Soviet pen-  
etration in Africa and at a news  
conference last week the president  
attacked the West again.  
"The Russians move ahead all  
the time and they are not meeting  
any obstacles. They are winning  
points everywhere, everytime," he  
said at the end of a three-day party  
congress.

"And what does the West do?  
You fight for the White House, the  
Chancery in Bonn and the Elysee  
Palace in Paris."

"When will you change and real-  
ize that in the meantime the Rus-  
sians are winning the long-term  
war for control of raw materials in  
Africa. Wake up for God's sake  
before it is too late."

The Ivory Coast has a per capita  
income of \$1,200 and the top  
growth rate among independent  
countries in Africa. With offshore  
oil production expected to be be-  
tween 8 million and 10 million  
tons, the country could have af-  
forded to relax its all-out agricul-  
tural effort.

But the president, a cocoa and  
coffee plantation owner, is ad-  
amant that he wants his people to  
stick to the land.

"We are the world's biggest co-  
coa producer, the third largest co-  
ffee growers. We produce cotton,  
rice, pineapples and we will soon  
produce soya on a large scale. And

this we intend to continue," he  
said.  
About 70 per cent of the people  
still live on the land, and no efforts  
are spared by the government to  
keep them there.

Many foreigners are surprised  
that in such a liberal country with  
a free market economy, the politi-  
cal system should remain a one-  
party movement.  
"At independence, we had some  
60 rival tribes. Only a one-party  
[system] could bring unity. Nowa-  
days more and more people here  
are saying they are Ivorians and  
not just from the Baoule or the Xe-  
noufo tribes."

The presence of a huge French  
expatriate community estimated at  
65,000 and that of many more  
Lebanese indicates the continued  
liberalism of the economy and the  
country's future prosperity in the  
years ahead, informed observers  
believe.

Death Sentence  
Said Delayed for  
Shanghai Radical

PEKING — An alleged accom-  
plice of the Gang of Four radical  
leaders, accused of leading armed  
struggles and terrorizing officials  
and innocent civilians, has been  
given a provisional death sentence,  
a Shanghai newspaper reported.  
The Wen Hui Bao said that the  
Shanghai Intermediate People's  
Court passed sentence Saturday on  
Hu Yung-nien, but suspended the  
execution for two years to see how  
he behaved at labor reform.

Starting in 1967, the paper said,  
Mr. Hu joined in criminal activi-  
ties by the radicals to seize party  
and government power in Shang-  
hai.

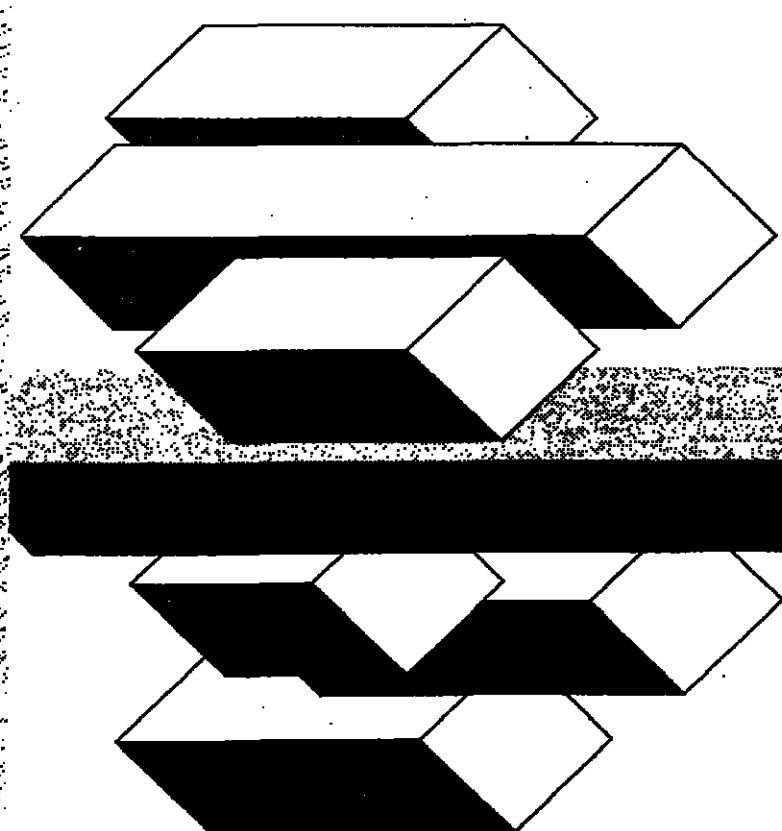
The Gang of Four itself, along  
with six other persons, is about to  
go on trial on charges of trying to  
overthrow the government.

Shanghai was the power base for  
the four — Jiang Qing, Mao's wid-  
ow; a former deputy premier,  
Zhang Chunqiao; a former Com-  
munist Party deputy chairman,  
Wang Hongwen; and a party  
theorist, Yao Wenyuan. All are  
former members of the Politburo.

Air Maneuvers in S. Asia

United Press International  
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia  
— Four Commonwealth nations,  
Singapore, Malaysia, Australia  
and New Zealand, Monday began  
four days of air force maneuvers.

Sweden gets the  
message



Starting this year, the words 'sending a telex'  
will have new meaning for businessmen  
throughout Sweden. From office work  
stations equipped with modern electronic  
teleprinters, their telex calls will be handled  
automatically by a Philips DSX-40 message  
switching system — an in-house exchange,  
similar in concept to the telephone PABX, but  
developed specifically for non-voice applica-  
tions such as telex, text and data communi-  
cations.

The Swedish Telecommunications Adminis-  
tration (STA), which will make the system  
available to the country's business com-  
munity, expects the DSX-40 to bring to telex  
much the same increase in convenience and  
efficiency which telephone PABX's have  
already brought to voice communication. By  
switching calls on an efficient as-needed  
basis, the DSX-40 enables an organization to  
rationalize its use both of telex terminals and  
circuits. And, by automating the many manual  
tasks associated with telex communication,  
the system increases the speed of telex trans-  
mission, thereby reducing the cost.

Pacesetters in business  
communications

Of more far-reaching importance is the role  
the DSX-40 will play in the automated office  
communications networks expected to  
evolve in Sweden during the 1980's. In these  
applications, the system will function as an  
inter-office 'electronic postman', switching  
telex messages, texts prepared on word pro-  
cessors, and data from other terminals, in-  
ternally between company locations connected  
by cable, as well as externally via the  
public networks.

With the DSX-40, STA will be able to offer  
businesses with as few as 2 to 3 telex connec-  
tions an immediate answer to problems of  
telex productivity, and a solid foundation on  
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## British Labor Party May Split Over Choices Made at Congress

By R.W. Apple Jr.

**LONDON** — The British Labor Party is in serious danger of splitting as a result of its disastrous conference last week.

The three most prominent rightwingers, horrified by the adoption of radical policy resolutions and by the decision to take the selection of the party's leader out of the sole control of members of Parliament, are giving serious thought to establishing a Social Democratic party. They believe that they could take as many as 25 to 30 Members of Parliament with them.

The key figures on the Labor right are Shirley Williams, a former minister of health and social services; David Owen, a former foreign secretary; and William Rodgers, a former minister of transportation.

Mr. Owens sounded the alarm Saturday in a speech, setting himself firmly against leaving the choice of the party leader, who would become prime minister in a Labor election victory, to an electoral college of the sort likely to be approved by a special party conference in January. The conference will decide how to carry out the decision, taken narrowly in Blackpool on Wednesday, to widen the electorate that chooses the head of the party.

### Repeat of Shambles

"The fight for the real Labor Party now moves to Parliament," Mr. Owen said. "Labor members of Parliament must insist on being totally convinced that the practical effect of any decision to widen the franchise for choosing a prime minister or leader of the opposition results in a genuinely democratic decision. We cannot have a prime minister chosen as a result of a repeat of the shambles that was seen on every television screen this last week."

The right has given up on former Prime Minister James Callaghan, whose backroom tactics failed to stop the left in the weeks before Blackpool, and it wants him to resign as leader. Mr. Owen said "we are fed up with fudging and muddling, we are fed up with slush and mush," which was an all but open attack on Mr. Callaghan's performance.

In addition, the three rightwingers are understood to be prepared to oppose former Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, who is the favorite to succeed Mr. Callaghan. They would back Mr. Healey, an authoritative source said, only if he too would agree to oppose the setting up of an electoral college.

Privately, the rightwing leaders concede that they will probably be unable to prevent the establish-

ment of an electoral college. If they fail, they are telling their friends, they may decide to leave the Labor Party almost immediately.

In the opinion of the rightwingers, and most independent political commentators here, the electoral college is a recipe for disaster. It would be made up of some combination of the MPs, the trade unions and the constituency parties. In that situation, the constituency parties, which are dominated by Trotskyites and other leftwingers, and the trade unions, many of which are almost equally leftwing, would outvote the much more conservative MPs.

The MPs would then find themselves with a leader in whom they had no confidence, and the country might find itself with a prime minister chosen, in effect, by no more than a half-dozen trade union leaders. The bosses of the big unions cast huge block votes, sometimes without consulting their members, sometimes after consulting policy groups that include conservatives and Communists as well as Labor Party members.

The bloodletting in Blackpool has produced a rare degree of outrage in Britain, simply evidenced in the headlines over long editorials. The Sunday Times called its article "The Road to Serfdom," and said that the conference was "debauching in its venom, shocking in its neglect of the real needs of the men in the dole queues, fraudulent in its language."

In the last decade the inability of the conference to "mandate" tough Socialist policies has led to a buildup of frustration. At the same time, the party has neglected its grass-roots organization, so that many local parties have no more than two dozen full members, and the veteran leaders of the union movement have gradually retired.

The left, and particularly its leading spokesman, Tony Benn, saw its chance. Like the anti-war activists in the United States, the militants have moved in and taken over the weak constituency parties. The left has also seized control in a significant number of unions.

The left at last appears to have the means to enforce the decision



Shirley Williams



David Owen

of the conference for the proposed electoral college and the new process through which MPs will be subject to a re-election process before each general election. Those who do not back conference decisions, a militant said, "will be out of jobs and on the street."

What is worse, from the point of view of the Labor Party in Parliament, is that the annual conference

seem to go further 'next year. At Blackpool, a number of policies were adopted — nuclear disarmament, abolition of private education, extensive decentralization — that command support of only a fraction of voters, let alone the entire electorate. In the present political environment, at least, they vote-losers.

### Poll Shows Tories Trailing Labor by 11 Percent

## Conservative Party to Meet Amid Signs of Discontent

By Maureen Johnson

**LONDON** — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party begins its annual convention Tuesday with its popularity low and signs of discontent even among the Tory faithful.

A National Opinion Poll published on the eve of the four-day convention in the resort of Brighton, showed the Conservatives trailing by 11 percent behind the opposition Labor Party.

It was the Conservatives' worst rating since they won power from Labor 17 months ago and introduced rigorous monetarist policies. A second poll by Gallup, published Monday in the pro-Conservative Daily Telegraph, showed that half those questioned considered themselves worse off than a year ago and expected to be still worse off in another year.

**Russian Confined; Sought U.K. Aid**  
MOSCOW — One of two Soviet building workers who climbed into the British Embassy compound here last month and asked for help to emigrate with their families has been sent to a psychiatric hospital, his wife said today.

The two men, Arkady Stepanchuk, 35, and Sergei Kii, 24, left the embassy Sept. 22 after a short meeting with British diplomats and were seized shortly afterward by Soviet authorities, Mrs. Stepanchuk said.

She said that her husband was taken to a psychiatric hospital where she visited him last Monday. She believed he had been confined only because he wished to emigrate. She said that Mr. Kii had been allowed home after questioning by the authorities, but had later been dismissed from his job.

Britain's Only Hope  
Mrs. Thatcher, who does not have to call an election until early 1984, has pledged repeatedly in recent months that there will be no about face from the policy she regards as Britain's only hope of curing its economic woes.

Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph, a rightwinger and one of Mrs. Thatcher's closest supporters in a Cabinet where some ministers are known to be uneasy, gave notice Monday of the reponse delegates who complain can expect from the party hierarchy.

"We know of no set of policies that has a higher probability of working," Sir Keith said in a television interview. Party leaders were quick to warn delegates not to take undue com-

fort from Labor's current left-right schism, which resulted in bitter disputes at the Labor convention in Blackpool last week.

"We have a united party, our problem is to find one nation," commented Conservative Party chairman Lord Thorneycroft.

Mrs. Thatcher will come under pressure in Brighton from both the right and left of her own party. The criticism should be muted, at least publicly, compared with that expressed at the Labor conference.

Rightwing legislators want tougher curbs on trade unions; centrists are discontent about government cutbacks in the social services, and the Bow Group of influential rightwingers have accused Mrs. Thatcher in an open letter of dealing a "death blow" to the party's business sector contributors by keeping interest rates high. The Bank of England's minimum lending rate stands at 16 percent.

After nearly 18 months of Tory rule, unemployment has soared to a post-depression record of more than 2 million, inflation hovers around 16 percent, hundreds of

**Jamaica Election Oct. 30**

**MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica** — Jamaica's parliamentary election will be held Oct. 30, Prime Minister Michael Manley said Sunday night.

firms have collapsed and, if they supply — key to Mrs. er's economic platform — come under control.

Thus, despite Labor Party, as the pro-Conservative Mail commented Monday, "... still have one hell of public persuasion to persuade an electorate that this cruel-to-be-kind of theirs is really worth all nomic agony and anguish."

### Swedes Give Search for St.

**STOCKHOLM (UPI)** — Swedish military has called hunt for the unidentified mine that lurked in Swedish for nearly three weeks.

The 19-day search has found the submarine to the a Defense Staff spokesman Monday. The invader has the Swedes and navigated national waters, he said.

The military refused to or deny press reports that set was Russian. However, officials admitted that brief sightings of the invader appeared to be of Soviet and had probably come from the Soviet Union or

UNITED STATES 22 80

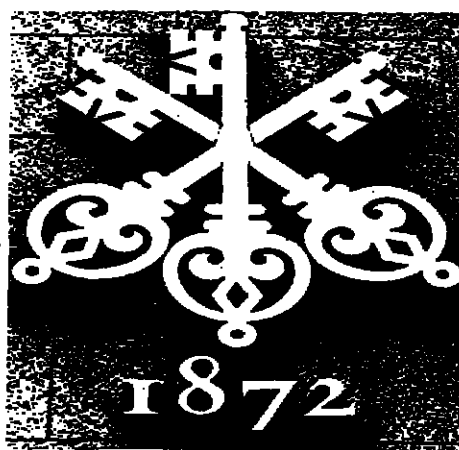
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## Waverley Root

### Spinach: The Seedy Side

Spinach is as much a French spinach as it is an Italian spinach. I wrote in "Italy" in 1971. It is an observation, tested and confirmed, that spinach is an exceptionally market gardeners. But under the reason for the popularity of American spinach is the fact that Americans have long been fond of it.

Two main groups of spinach (both probably the same species, the smooth-seeded and the prickly-seeded) have been found both kinds in an American botanical garden, but in the century but I no inkling in American gardens that their authors smooth-seeded variety is the one exception. It is in that proves the rule, being the fruit of spinach, surrounded by a dy, capsule-like body but incorrectly called it goes on to remark: also a variety, little as the fruit is invested in that is not spin.

**Favorite Lenten Food**

By the 16th century spinach had become a favorite Lenten food, for winter-sown seeds produced plants just at the right time. Catherine de Medici was so fond of spinach that to this day the description "à la Florentine" on a French menu almost always means that the dish so named contains spinach, a meaning it does not have in France.

In 1552 Tragus saluted the appearance of smooth-seeded spinach, Olivier de Serres noted it in the same century, and in the next, "Le Jardinier de Paris," published in 1611, described it as lighter in color and more delicate in taste than the prickly-seeded variety. It may be that the first smooth-seeded plants were natural mutants. It was not until the end of the 18th century that two new kinds were developed deliberately — Holland spinach and English spinach, but both probably originated in Holland. English spinach was still prickly-seeded, but Holland spinach was smooth-seeded, and seems to have been the point of departure for all the smooth-seeded varieties cultivated today.

La Quintinie planted spinach in the gardens of Louis XIV, but the oft-repeated story that Louis XIV liked it, was forbidden to eat by his doctor, but would send out for it all the same, crying: "What! I am king of France and I cannot eat spinach?" had perhaps better be taken with a pinch of salt. Its source was a jesting poem written by a chronicler, no very great guarantee of historical accuracy.

**Surroundings Entry**

Spinach seems to have slipped surreptitiously into America. We do not know who brought it there, or when, or where, but in 1806 three varieties were growing in American gardens: one of them was smooth-seeded.

Today California produces 50 percent of all American spinach, which does not prevent Zavala County, in the brush state of Texas, from calling itself "The Spinach Capital of the World."

The present ubiquity and popularity of spinach has caused its name to be usurped by other plants that have little right to it. "Spinach is not worth mentioning," Grimod de la Reyniere wrote. "It is susceptible of receiving all imprints: it is the virgin wax of the kitchen."

**Chicago Files Suit In House Wrecking**

CHICAGO — Chicago has filed a \$1-million suit charging a wrecking firm, a bank, a developer and the owner with destroying the historic Kincaid House, the city's second-oldest building, which dates from 1851.

The suit was filed because demolition "diminished Chicago's cultural and historic stock."

The developer was accused of ordering the destruction of the house after claiming he would restore it, and the owner was accused of seeking a demolition permit without informing city clerks of the house's landmark status.

"Twenty years after independence, in 1836, gave the impetus to it was then new in the peasants who grew it in the streets and the French old de Villeneuve had common foods in century. Albertus Bavaria had also deplanted in that century, ular attention to its

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Sony Tansi Labou (left), the Congo, James Matthews, South Africa, and Mariama Ba, Senegal.

## Frankfurt Book Fair

### Black African Authors Spark Fireworks

By Gale Wiley  
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — From the moment organizers set a "Black Africa" theme for the 32d Frankfurt Book Fair, a swirl of political fireworks has enveloped the proceedings here — and the organizers couldn't be happier.

"No person, no institution, no country can ignore the burning issues of Africa," Peter Weidhaas, the fair director, said. "The book has the duty to enter into this discussion. Quite simply, politics is part of making books. Personally, we relish the controversy."

About 30 African authors have traveled here at the fair's expense to vent their rage, discuss their writing and publishing problems, and perhaps peddle their books — against a backdrop of the world's biggest book selling convention. From Oct. 8 to 13, 5,500 publishers from 94 countries are buying and selling foreign book rights at a more frantic pace than ever.

The African authors regularly launch attacks on Europe's colonial past in Africa, charging that African writers have been trained and educated in European tongues and are forced to write for Europeans, not their fellow Africans, who for the most part neither read nor write, let alone read or write English, French or Portuguese.

**Threat of Exile**

And if they happen to be black African authors in South Africa, they face genuine exile. To fly there South African authors to speak at the fair, Weidhaas had to write South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha for permission for the writers to travel. And if authors Sibusiso Sepemela, Peter Randall and James Matthews make any political fuss during the fair, it is entirely possible that Weidhaas will have to intervene again to keep them from being exiled.

During his first night in Germany, the wiry, gray-haired Matthews, whose collection of short stories "The Park" is banned in South Africa, interrupted a reception for the African writers in the Frankfurt Hof by damning the "f-ing colonists" and calling for his "brothers" to help him with his black-owned publishing house in South Africa.

Fair organizers say SWAPO and the African National Congress will be on hand, selling their own literature, performing dances and demonstrating against the 29 South African publishers who regularly attend the fair.

Even the fair organizers have been demonstrated against. A group of blacks — many of them Africans married to Germans — who live and work in West Germany, charge that West Germany still openly portrays blacks in songs, books and daily language as naked savages, "bimbos and sambos" with bones in their asses.

But it is inside the symposium hall where the deepest controversies rage; the dilemma of the African author, who on one hand wants to write universal novels yet on the other cannot communicate in his colonial tongue with his African-tongued "readers," who in many cases cannot read. And even in the best situations, given toilet transportation and communication, distributing books across the vast African continent is an incredible task.

"Twenty years after independence, most of our books are still published outside Africa," said symposium moderator Mongo Beti of the Cameroons. "But our people must see our books. We need more libraries and better education, better ways to get books to more people."

## Media

### Add a Pinch of Giscard and Mix Well

By Hebe Dorsey  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — From the outside, it does look as if that shy, slightly diffident young girl is campaigning for Papa. "Not so," says Valerie-Anne Letoitte, alias Montassier, alias Giscard d'Estaing. "That's why I took a pseudonym."

The pseudonym is Letoitte. Miss Letoitte is married to Gerard Montassier, whom she met a few years ago when he was director of the cabinet of the Ministry of Culture. Montassier is now secretary general of the Haut Conseil de l'Audiotel — translate that as radio and television.

Valerie-Anne, 26, is the French president's elder daughter, and even if she did campaign for her father last time, she says she is entirely on her own in her new and different venture. It is a cooking series that appears every Tuesday on French television's first channel, and is called "Les Recettes de Mon Village" (Recipes From My Village).

**Two Series**

That series, which Mrs. Montassier (or Letoitte, if you prefer) started three weeks ago, is in turn an extension of another cooking series, aired on French radio and called: "Bon Appetit, la France." Both titles have some whiffs of campaigning and, even if Mrs. Montassier claims it has nothing to do with the presidential race, there can be little doubt that her father, who is so keen to get on with the people that he sometimes drops in impromptu (or almost) on the boucher or the baker, can only approve.

Still, Mrs. Montassier, her friends point out, is not exactly a *fille à papa*. She, after all, went against convention when she eloped with Montassier, who was divorced and the father of two children. The two were married in Italy by a bewildered French consul.

But to go back to the cooking series, Mrs. Montassier said she avoids the Giscard d'Estaing name in order not to shock the viewers. Neither does she appear on the screen, although she did appear long enough to announce and promote the series. She said she only does the legwork, which means she goes to a different province each

week to meet the people at whose home they are going to shoot. "It's always private people," she said. "We want to find the way real people cook as against restaurants."

The idea, she said, is to glorify simple home, and very French, cooking as opposed to *nouvelle cuisine* or the creations of much publicized chefs. "It's a way of finding the roots of French cooking plus doing an ethnological study of our country," she added. "We always go to small people, farmers, wine-growers, and always in rural zones because that's where the cooking traditions are the best preserved. It's also far prettier scenically and far more interesting than shooting in big cities."

How does she go about finding those humble dwellings that all have such great cooking? "Pierre Bonte [who conducts the interviews] knows a lot of people in the French provinces," she said. "I'm beginning to know a few."

But don't those people recognize her, despite her pseudonym? After all, how many women in France are named Valerie-Anne? "Sometimes," said Valerie-Anne, whom Le Canard Enchaîné has quickly dubbed the shrinking violet of the Elysee. But surely, that's bound to help her father a bit. She smiles. "Oh, you know, it doesn't amount to much. I only see four people each time."

For those more interested in cooking than in politics, it must be said that Letoitte does a serious and thorough job. She has already had a cookbook published, "La Cuisine des Femmes," in collaboration with friend Sabine Pierre-Brossollette. In her televised series, having started with *magret d'oie*, she went on with *le farci Perigourdine*, then *choucroute* (this one shot in Alsace, of course), *Nez village* or *ou village*, things are moving up a bit with *polet aux crevettes*.

Is father interested? "No, not really," she said.

**Musical Theater**

### 2 Lark Productions Open in Berlin

By Paul Moor  
*International Herald Tribune*

BERLIN — The weekend has brought this city's music lovers two lark new productions.

Jacques Offenbach, the German-born darling of the Champs-Élysées during his heyday, died 100 years ago Sunday, and the Deutsche Oper Berlin has marked the occasion by staging his satirical operetta "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein."

Edmund Gledes, who staged it (and, with Thomas Muenstermann, provided the German text), and Caspar Richter, who conducts it, both admit to having played fast and loose with the original. They have interpolated sections from five other Offenbach works, and Richter, using Offenbach themes, has simply composed four new sections they felt they needed. They also have borrowed around dramatically with what remains of Henry Mollath and Ludovic Halevy's libretto.

For a tryout performance, they admitted an audience to the dress rehearsal. To one interpolated scene, that otherwise friendly audience booed so vociferously that they jettisoned the whole scene before opening night.

Patricia Johnson played the lady ruler with an eye as roving as Catherine the Great's, and Donald Grobe her unformed plaything for about as long as it takes to perform this romp. Both handled their assignments with professional

flair, and Johnson proved herself an unexpectedly gifted farceuse. Other stalwarts of this ensemble — among them Peter Mims, William Murray, Tomislav Neralic and Barbara Vogel — also distinguished themselves, and so did bandmaster Carl Pearce and his 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rangers Military Band in a brief and brassy appearance. Working on a shoe-string budget, Rudolf Kueck and Dietlind Calsow put together jolly sets and costumes.

Germans love Offenbach, and this weekend brought an avalanche of new productions in German theaters and opera houses, not to mention radio and television. One wonders to what extent Offenbach still troubles the national conscience: Hitler's bullfrogs banned Offenbach's music for the 12 years they held sway. The Deutsche Oper Berlin, in any event, has done reasonably well by him.

The Theater des Westens, in its attempt to do such American musicals as "Cabaret," "Applause," and "Kiss Me, Kate!" with German talent, has had a tough time of it. Almost 40 years ago, "Oklahoma!" revolutionized Broadway musicals by adding dancing to the prerequisites for singing actors looking for jobs. New York today has a surplus of such triple-threat performers, and London seems at least to hold its own, but other countries, in this regard, have simply never caught up.

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**to Manufacture Canon Cameras**

Canon Inc. said Monday that China will manufacture camera and microfilm systems starting next spring for marketing under an agreement with Peking Municipal Optical Industry. The deal will produce 10,000 medium-grade lens-shutter cameras and 30 microfilm systems, in the first six months. Canon initially will supply all parts for the products, but these will be gradually with Chinese parts. Canon will also provide technology and facilities to help China manufacture its own parts, it said.

**to Suspend Transpacific Flights**

Branniff International will suspend all transpacific flights as of Oct. 10 because of high fuel costs, low fares and increased competition, a spokesman said. Branniff was also suspending flights to Paris and Amsterdam at this time for the winter season because of recession. Branniff's office in Seoul said earlier the firm was suspending flights between Los Angeles and Seoul.

**to Seek Double Stock**

LARA, Calif. — National Semiconductor said in its proxy statement that it will seek shareholder approval at the annual meeting to increase authorized common stock to 60 million shares. The company said the additional shares would be available for possible splits and would provide flexibility for future financing requirements.

**Terex Owner Hopes  
It Will Improve Image**

John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service  
West Germany — On Monday, Terex, a heavy construction equipment company, is expected to announce that it has acquired a 51 percent stake in the German company from the respected Frankfurt bank of Schroder, Munchner & Hengst. In exchange, the bank took a 7.4 percent share of IBH, with a nominal value of \$416,000, for \$8.3 million.

The strong financial participation by the European concerns and the Frankfurt bank, capped now by GM's entry, have given Mr. Esch and IBH the respectability he wanted. IBH's meteoric rise had led to unattractive comparisons. One newspaper likened Mr. Esch to Hans Grosse, who exploited the 1970s textile slump in West Germany to buy silting mills, then drained them of their assets.

"The problem was not me but the atmosphere in West Germany," Mr. Esch said. "In America, we would have had not the least bit of trouble, in terms of stock value."

To bring life to his acquisitions, Mr. Esch has cut costs dramatically, starting by streamlining management and seeking broader markets by developing an international dealer network.

Although it is too early to judge long-term results, Mr. Esch seems to have been successful, but at times his methods have seemed heavy-handed.

At Hanomag, he dismissed eight top executives in the first two days; further dismissals trimmed the proportion of management from more than 47 percent to 37 percent of the work force of 2,700. On the production end, 180 jobs were eliminated. The results, at least in the first quarter year after IBH's takeover, were impressive. Hanomag sold 1,000 units, 380 more than in the first quarter of last year, and is expected to break even.

"I'm not running a state bureaucracy," Mr. Esch said. "But I'm not hard-nosed, like some people say. I'm a salesman by nature, and salesmen tend to be outgoing, extroverted. But when I take over a company, I move fast, and I guess that's what's unconventional about me."

At IBH headquarters there are only 12 employees, and Mr. Esch brags about it.

The reputation for heavy-handedness preceded Mr. Esch to the Terex headquarters in Hudson, Ohio, where executives are thought to have told reporters about the imminent takeover last week to try to hinder it.

Personal policies are only part of the plan. Mr. Esch also plans to do a lot of arm-twisting to convince Terex dealers worldwide to drop the non-Terex products they carry, which account for nearly half their business and introducing IBH products in their place. That way Mr. Esch would be able to increase production at IBH's European plants and even, perhaps, introduce IBH production at Terex's U.S. facilities, which he said are woefully under capacity.

Despite the recession in the United States, Mr. Esch is banking on a turnaround in mid-1981. The demand for alternative energy sources, such as coal, will help the market for Terex products, he said. Next week he will visit Hudson for the first time, and the first decisions will be made.

**Inquiry Set  
In Canadian  
Coal Deal**

**Insider Moves Seen  
In Huge Takeover**

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
New York Times Service

TORONTO — A bid by the British Columbia Resources Investment Corp. for all outstanding shares of Kaiser Resources has turned a sudden spotlight on coal as the star of the western province's growing mining industry.

But the offer has become clouded by an official inquiry into the trading of Kaiser stock that will result in a joint hearing Thursday before the Ontario Securities Commission and the British Columbia Superintendent of Brokers.

The tender offer, which expires Tuesday, is for \$34.55 for each of Kaiser's 181 million shares. Officials of the British Columbia Resources said the offer would expire as scheduled but the completion of the purchase would be delayed until after the hearing. (The Canadian dollar is equal to about 85 cents in U.S. currency.)

At issue is trading by Edgar Kaiser Jr., chairman of Kaiser Resources. According to insider trading reports at the Ontario Securities Commission, Mr. Kaiser bought an additional 160,000 shares at \$27 each after an earlier, partial tender offer of \$44 a share by British Columbia Resources lapsed.

On Friday, the Ontario agency issued an order prohibiting Mr. Kaiser and other Kaiser Resources officers and directors from trading in the company's shares, although they may tender them in response to the offer.

British Columbia Resources officials said 9.5 million shares had been tendered as of last Friday, more than the minimum 51 percent sought. They said that, given a favorable decision by the government agencies, they would complete the purchase.

**Leading Coal Supplier**

The acquisition of Kaiser Resources would position the British Columbia Investment company as a leading supplier of coal to the rapidly expanding industries of the Pacific coast. The province has an estimated 1.7 billion metric tons of coal resources. (A metric ton equals about 2,205 pounds.)

Kaiser Resources (the name will be changed to an as-yet-unnamed alternative) is the largest Canadian coal producer, responsible for 40 percent of the nation's coal exports.

Last year, the 13-year-old Kaiser Resources produced 6.2 million long tons of coal, coke and related products, including 5.9 billion long tons of metallurgical coal exports, 74 percent of which went to Japan. (A long ton is equivalent to 2,240 pounds.)

New long-term deals have already been completed with South Korea, Mexico and Brazil, and, with the help of mine and port expansions, Kaiser's production is expected to double by 1985.

Forty percent of Kaiser Resources is held by Japanese companies, led by the Mitsubishi Corp. with 13.2 percent.

**Near \$1 Billion**

If all shares are tendered, British Columbia Resources officials said, the total purchase price will near \$1 billion. The Japanese were not expected to sell, bringing the total price down to \$620 million. However, unconfirmed reports say members of the Japanese consortium have tendered an estimated \$50-million worth.

Bank loans will provide \$300 million of the financing, with the rest coming from British Columbia Resources' ample cash reserves. Kaiser Steel has agreed to tender its 25-percent interest, and Mr. Kaiser will tender his 5-percent holdings and also receive a British Columbia board seat.

British Columbia Resources was once a collection of business holdings for a Socialist provincial government. It has been under mounting pressures to make significant new investments with the \$500 million it raised last year by going public.

It bought Canadian Pacific's 13.4-percent interest in MacMillan Bloedel, the British Columbia forestry giant, but did not exercise an option last spring to buy 25 percent of Kaiser Resources at \$44 a share because, according to David Helliwell, president, it would not have represented a majority ownership. The current deal also has a nationalistic political appeal of buying out U.S. and Japanese owners to increase local ownership of local resources.

**U.S. Experts' Fear of 'Double Dip' Grows**

By Robert Magnuson  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "Double dip" sounds like standard fare at the corner ice cream shop. But the words mean something very different to economists.

Just as the economy appears to be rebounding from last spring's recession, the experts are growing increasingly worried that rising interest rates could send the economy plunging again. Thus there is the possibility of a double dip recession — a sharp downturn, a brief rebound and another precipitous drop.

Economists have reached nothing close to a consensus on whether another slump is imminent. Many contend that interest rates could rise another percentage point or two without serious damage. Even so, more economists in and out of government now consider a double dip a serious possibility.

"I'd say there is about 40-percent chance we will see the double dip in November and December," said Robert Weintraub, a monetary economist with the House Banking Committee.

**Expectations**

"The two areas we expected to be strong in the fourth quarter were housing and autos, but now there is a serious question about how strong these sectors will be," said Kathryn Eichoff, executive vice president of Townsend-Greenman Inc., New York, a leading economic consulting firm.

Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist at Bear Stearns & Co., a New York brokerage house, is among the most pessimistic. Short-term interest rates, he believes, will continue to rise until year's end, "resulting in a serious recession in 1981 in which unemployment rises to about 9 percent from its current 7.6-percent level."

Moreover, some economists argue that inflationary expectations have become so embedded in the economy that a recession relapse probably will do little to moderate wage and price increases this year.

At the moment, one thing seems certain: The economy is at a crossroads, displaying

evidence of recovery and continued stagnation alike. In August, the level of industrial production rose for the first time in six months and the unemployment rate declined from July's level. Retail sales surged 1.5 percent during August, and new housing starts rose for the fourth consecutive month.

Now, however, many economists believe those positive developments may have been temporary — set in motion after the Carter administration lifted its credit controls last summer and interest rates began to tumble. Moreover, skeptics point out, certain key economic indicators, such as personal income and the personal savings rate, have been weak all along.

"The economy has caught its breath, but I'm almost certain the improvements won't continue," said Robert Dedrick, chief economist at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago. "I expect now to see a period of backing and filling."

The new outbreak of pessimism stems mainly from a fear that rapidly rising interest rates will quash an expected recovery in the housing and auto markets and stifle corporate plans to borrow for new investments. After falling nearly 10 percentage points during the late spring and early summer, the prime rate on bank loans, for example, has risen for seven straight weeks to 14 percent.

**Other Rates**

Most other interest rates have been climbing as well. For example, rates on three-month certificates of deposit have jumped to nearly 13 percent from 8.5 percent in just three months. And rates on three-month U.S. Treasury bills have increased to 11.5 percent from below 7 percent last June.

Economists are divided over who or what deserves blame for resurging interest rates. Some say the rise is due to the economy's generally improved health, which has boosted business and consumer loan demand. But a larger number of experts point accusing fingers at the Federal Reserve Board and its chairman, Paul Volcker.

Last October, Mr. Volcker pledged to take a new approach to controlling the flow of

money and credit in the economy. Instead of trying to regulate interest rates, he said, the Fed would try to engineer a steady slowdown in the growth of the nation's money supply by monitoring the level of bank reserves, and let interest rates fluctuate.

But while interest rates indeed have gyrated during the last year, so has the money supply. And that, some economists contend, has helped drive interest rates higher, because investors, lenders and other players in the financial markets have lost faith in the Fed's stated resolve to reduce money growth and curb inflation.

In the spring, the basic money supply measure, M-1A, fell sharply, only to rebound during the summer. In August, M-1A grew at an annual rate of almost 20 percent, more than triple the Fed's 1980 target growth.

**"Policies Absurd"**

"The Fed's policies have been absurd," contended Robert Eisner, a liberal economic theorist at Northwestern University. "They have caused all kinds of shocks and taken the bottom out of the housing market without making a significant dent in the inflation rate. ... All that really gets hurt is economic output."

Monetarist Allan Meltzer of Carnegie-Mellon University calls the Fed policies disgraceful, but because "the Fed had a chance in the spring to make strides toward curbing money growth. Instead it has created more uncertainty than ever."

Despite the criticism, the Fed still has its share of supporters, including liberal economist Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources Inc., a Lexington, Mass.-based forecasting company, and top economic adviser in the Johnson administration.

"The Fed cannot yet be faulted," he said. "Interest rate levels are normal and logical by real terms," roughly in line with the inflation rate. Mr. Eckstein believes the Fed will tighten monetary growth in the coming months and finish the year within its targeted growth rates for 1980.

Moreover, he argued, "we always get a credit crunch after a recovery."

**N.Y. Stocks  
Surge Up on  
Rate Hopes**

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Monday in the heaviest trading in more than a week, amid hopes that interest rates may be nearing their peak. A small bank reduced its prime lending rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 15.02 at the close, to 965.70, its best showing since mid-September. Advances outnumbered declines 3 to 1 among New York Stock Exchange issues as volume rose to 50 million shares from 47.51 million Friday.

The sharp drop in the money supply, reported after the market closed Friday, was seen as easing the pressure on the Federal Reserve to tighten credit further and push up interest rates.

No banks immediately moved to match the 14-percent prime lending rate set last week by Citibank and Southwest Bank of St. Louis cuts its rate from 13.5 percent to 13.25 percent. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker said last week that banks had moved too fast in raising interest rates.

Oil issues were generally up in amid more reports that Saudi Arabia is increasing production to offset the loss of oil exports from Iraq and Iran. Phillips added 1/4 to 51 1/2, Mobil climbed 1 to 73 1/2, Natoms gained 1/4 to 41 1/2 and Cities Service was up 1/4 to 45 1/2.

General Telephone & Electronics rose 1/4 to 28 and American Telephone & Telegraph was up 1/4 to 32 1/2. Precious metals stocks were strong, with ASA up 2 to 87 and Homestake Mining gaining 2 1/4 to 70 1/2.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said Monday that new orders in September continued the upward trend that began in August, resulting in a marked increase in production.

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**5 New Eurobond Issues Reported, for \$260 Million**

London — Five new issues were reported on the Eurobond market Monday, for total borrowings of almost \$260 million.

The European Coal and Steel Community is raising £20 million through an eight-year bullet Eurobond lead-managed by Hill Samuel, Kleinwort Benson and S.G. Warburg, bond market sources said Monday. The issue has been priced on fixed terms at par with a 13.5-percent coupon. There is optional redemption after five years at 101 percent declining by 1/2 percent a year afterward.

UER Overseas Finance is raising \$50 million through an eight-year debenture offering unconditionally guaranteed by the parent company, United Energy Resources Inc., lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston said. The issue carries an indicated coupon of 13.5 percent, with price to be fixed in the light of market conditions.

A sinking fund starting in October, 1984, of \$5 million a year results in an average life of seven years, Credit Suisse First Boston said. There is an optional redemption at 101 1/2 percent from 1984, declining by 1/2 percent a year afterward.

In another issue also led by

refining activities, including the proposed acquisition of Sunco's Duncan, Okla., refinery, and to make major investments in the commercial phase of the Colony oil shale venture, Tosco said.

Metropolitan Estates Property Co. is planning to raise \$10 million (about \$11.7 million) through a five-year convertible Eurobond, to be launched later this week under the lead management of Morgan Grenfell, Eurobond market sources said. The coupon is expected to be about 8.5 percent, with the issue conducted as a private placement.

Proceeds will be used to expand

**Curb Sought  
By EEC for  
Steel Output**

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission requested crisis powers Monday to impose quotas on steel production in the nine member countries. It was the first such request in the EEC's 28-year history.

The plan, to be submitted Tuesday to Common Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg, is designed to stop a price war that officials fear could destroy Europe's steel industry.

EEC Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon said the production quotas were needed because steel companies had failed to abide by voluntary output restrictions. The producers were just not ready to trust one another," he said at a news conference where he outlined the plan.

The proposal calls for companies to produce 13 to 20 percent less steel than they produced in 1979. Quotas would be set in raw steel output and in four separate categories — coils and sheets, quarter sheets and large flat sheets, heavy plate and light sections.

Common Market inspectors would monitor production at factories, and a fine of \$100 would be imposed for every ton of steel produced over the quotas. Mr. Davignon said the restrictions would last until June 30, 1981, at the latest.

Adjustments would be made so that companies that abided by voluntary production limits would not be penalized. Mr. Davignon also said there would be no price controls or attempts to change agreements applying to imported steel. Imports will be monitored closely, however, to make sure foreign companies do not take advantage of the quota plan.

Mr. Davignon said the crisis plan was proposed after discussions with steelmakers in the past few weeks.

All these securities have been sold outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

September 30, 1980

**\$35,000,000**

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Bank Guzewiller, Kurz, Bungeger (Overseas)	Bank Heusser & Cie AG	Bank Julius Baer International	Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV	Bank of America International	Bank of Helsinki Ltd.	Bank of Montreal (B.A.I.L.)
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms
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Nippon Kangyo Bank (Europe)	Nomura Europe N.V.	Norddeutsche Landesbank	Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank	Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V.	Postbank	Rabobank Nederland
Rothschild Bank AG	N. M. Rothschild & Sons	The Royal Bank of Canada (London)	Salomon Brothers International	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
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Vereins- und Wertbank	Vickers de Costa International Ltd.	J. Vonnobel & Co.	Wako Securities Company	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Dean Witter Reynolds International	Wood Gundy	Yamachi International (Europe)

**CURRENCY RATES**

Change rates for October 6, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

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[illegible]

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**Bear, Stearns & Co.**

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**Pictet International Ltd**

**Sun Hung Kai International Limited**

[illegible]

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## Creditanstalt-Bankverein

September, 1980



## Paradox of Electronics Rules

### Standards: A Two-Edged Blade

By Peter J. Schuyten  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — What could be more benign electronic service providing television with a wide range of textual and graphic information? It might include up-to-the-minute weather reports, traffic conditions, educational material, possibly even the daily specials supermarket. Furthermore, it would be free, available only on demand.

Implementation of a teletext system, as it is, is hopelessly stalled, the victim of a battle between the broadcasters and television set manufacturers over the technical standards by which systems would operate.

Broadcasters favor a French system known as Minitel, on the ground that it is flexible and capable of forward-looking. The set manufacturers support a British version called Ceefax, arguing that it requires less expensive circuitry in a television set.

There the matter rests, pending further and a final determination by the Federal Communications Commission. But the struggle itself is merely symptomatic of a larger, more vexing problem: the paradoxes of electronics standards of any kind.

Every new electronic technology goes through a period when more than one standard is in vogue. In this case, there must be wide agreement on the technical details of the system.

Standards are sometimes created for fear of losing world markets. There was a strong current of opinion at the FCC last year, for example, in favor of setting no standard at all for AM stereo radio, and instead letting market forces shape the technology. But the commission reportedly thought better of the idea in the face of potential market domination by the Japanese.

In other cases, a fledgling industry may be set back by the creation or tightening of a standard. The personal computer industry, for example, may get a jolt next year when the FCC revises its standards governing electromagnetic radiation from home computers, since — in theory at least — such emissions interfere with television reception.

Standards, according to those who set them, must be flexible enough to allow a technology to grow gracefully — no easy task when groups as diverse as trade associations, professional societies and federal and international regulatory bodies must be satisfied.

"Unfortunately, with all these different groups, or perhaps because of them, there is no organized process by which we even know when to begin thinking about a standard, let alone set one," said Marvin Sirbu Jr., principal research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for Policy Alternatives.

It is always possible, of course, to change a standard in midstream in favor of a better one to take advantage of intervening advances in the technology. But in such a case as color television, adopting the European standard would make obsolete all the television sets in the United States, as well as the broadcast equipment.

Unfortunately, there seem to be no generally accepted principles by which good standards can be set. The National Bureau of Standards, which should know if anybody does, doesn't; recently, in fact, the bureau commissioned a study to examine the opportunity costs, risk-reward formulas and cost-benefit analyses involved in standard-setting.

that European systems offer a better picture because of a broadcast standard that calls for 625 lines to the frame instead of the 525 lines mandated by the FCC shortly after the Korean War.

On the other hand, the lack of a standard can hopelessly divide and fracture a market, as happened in videotape recorders — where two competing and incompatible recording and playback formats are offered — and threatens to happen in videodisks, where there are three.

The growth of the telecopier industry, in which three separate transmission methods exist, was stunted for years by the lack of a unified standard. So was the supermarket scanner business as it sought a universal product code on groceries.

#### World Markets

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## AT&T Wants to Plug Into the Information Revolution

By Linda Grant  
Los Angeles Times Service

**NEW YORK** — On a recent morning Joan Fisher sat down for an hour before the small computer in the living room of her Coral Gables, Fla., home and ran through a checklist of errands that normally would have eaten up much of her day. She transferred funds from a savings to a checking account, studied ads for winter coats and ordered one for her son, then checked whether her husband's flight from New York would arrive on time.

The Fishers are one of 160 families in Coral Gables selected to test a so-called electronic home information system designed by Knight-Ridder Newspapers and American Telephone & Telegraph.

Mrs. Fisher has become part of an information revolution that has major U.S. corporations scrambling for a top spot in what some analysts believe ultimately will be a business far bigger than the auto industry. It is a competitive battle both in the marketplace and in the halls of Congress. Among other things, it will determine whether

the nation's premier communications company, AT&T, will be in a position to dominate this new industry the way it has the country's telephones.

#### \$500-Billion Business

Equipped with a modified color television set, an electronic control unit, a keyboard that resembles a typewriter and a keypad that operates like a calculator, Mrs. Fisher — a pseudonym, since participants' names are confidential — and other families can call up the full text of two newspapers and one wire service, a home shopping service, in-home banking service, information on last-minute entertainment and travel bargains, and a wide array of educational lessons and electronic games.

Experts in the computer industry predict that by the end of the decade at least 25 percent of U.S. households will be outfitted with some of the equipment being tested in Coral Gables, and the resulting information industry will balloon into an incredible \$500-billion business by the turn of the century.

High technology companies such as Exxon, International Business Machines, Xerox, RCA, and International Telephone & Telegraph are jostling alongside big entertainment and publishing companies such as Warner Communications, Time and Times Mirror, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, to develop products tailor-made for the incipient boom.

#### The Umbilical Cord

Meantime, Congress, the Department of Justice, the Federal Communications Commission and state public-utility commissions are vying to come up with agreement on how to deregulate the communications industry, thus freeing the companies to compete in the fast-moving world of electronic technology.

On center stage is AT&T, the world's largest corporation. AT&T has both the desire and the technical capability to provide a full range of home information services. It already controls what could be the umbilical cord connecting tomorrow's homes with outside information sources in the form of its existing telephone lines. But it is blocked from a full-fledged assault on the market by legal restrictions prohibiting it from entering such key areas as data processing.

Unrelated businesses such as newspaper publishing, telephone answering services, burglar-alarm manufacturing and computer manufacturing are lobbying hard in Washington for protection from what they fear could be a fatal assault from an unrestrained Ma Bell. It appeared for awhile this year as though Congress was close to agreement on a new structure for AT&T and the telecommunications industry, but election-year politics have all but scuttled that.

This is the third year Congress has been trying to shape legislation that would deregulate the telecommunications industry. AT&T monopolized the industry until a decade ago, when competitors began to nibble away at portions of the market such as long-distance service and business communications. Those competitors naturally began to expand into the lucrative and rapidly growing market of high-speed data transmission services, and the Bell System lashed to meet them head-on.

The company faced an impenetrable obstacle, however. AT&T is

prohibited from offering such services — which require the manufacture of sophisticated computer systems — by a 1956 consent decree that prevents the company from engaging in any unregulated business outside communications.

With AT&T's technological knowhow, supporters of legislation argue, the company should be permitted to compete in new electronic information markets, to the ultimate benefit of consumers, without regulatory restriction.

"Technology and market forces should be permitted to serve the public," says Lionel Van Deelen, D-Calif., a sponsor of the Telecommunications Act of 1980 in the House of Representatives. IBM agrees, partly out of concern that the government might eventually try to regulate the data processing industry as tightly as it has communications.

Others in Washington, however, believe that because the telephone company controls telephone wires into 85 percent of the nation's homes, the company should be barred from the additional leverage of controlling what information flows over those wires.

Thus, citing the First Amendment, they contend that the company should be prohibited from information gathering such as newspaper publishing or radio and television programming. Newspaper publishers, worried about the loss of more than \$4 billion in classified advertising revenues, recently won an amendment to House legislation. The amendment prohibits AT&T from offering "any mass-media service or mass-media prod-

uct." Since that amendment would block AT&T plans to offer electronic Yellow Pages — a market that analysts estimate at about \$2 billion — AT&T has vowed to fight it strenuously.

Deliberations in Washington over the years have led to a consensus that AT&T — as well as the second-largest telephone company, General Telephone & Electric — should set up separate subsidiaries to run their competitive businesses at arm's length from their regulated telephone businesses.

Many groups argue, however, that if AT&T marries telecommunications and data processing, to provide, for example, intelligent phones that monitor house security, hold and forward telephone calls, or route emergency calls automatically to a dispatcher, companies that today offer burglar-alarm devices, telephone answering services and radio dispatch operations will be jeopardized.

The Federal Communications Commission meanwhile has been forging ahead with a series of decisions aimed at deregulating telecommunications and encouraging competition. In a recent final order after a four-year investigation, the commission determined that AT&T should be allowed to offer "enhanced services" even if legislation is never passed lifting the consent decree. The FCC, in its ruling, argued that public interest requires the Bell System be unshackled to compete. The order was immediately appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals by the Computer & Communications Industry Association.

## Foreign Buying Of Japan Stocks Hits New Record

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Net foreign purchases of Japanese stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange through 12 Japanese securities houses rose to a record 220.9 billion yen (about \$1.06 billion) in September from a previous record of 189 billion in August, the exchange said Monday.

It said foreign purchases in the month rose to 335.6 billion yen from 296.3 billion in August, while their sales rose to 114.7 billion from 107.3 billion. The exchange said the September rise in net foreign purchases followed increased investment in Japanese stocks by U.S. and European pension funds and a continued inflow of petrodollars.

Also Monday, Hitachi Credit Corp. said the Finance Ministry has approved its plan to raise the ceiling of foreign ownership of its shares to 30 percent of total share capital from 25 percent, effective immediately.

The Bank of Japan suspended acceptance of foreign buying orders for Hitachi Credit shares Aug. 1 because foreign ownership reached the 25 percent limit.

Securities sources said other companies plan to raise their foreign ownership ceilings following the increased foreign investment in Japanese stocks. They said Mitsubishi Electric also raised its ceiling to 30 percent from 25 percent.

## Ugual to Ask More Foreign Financing

Reuters

**Portugal** will seek foreign financing of the next four years in the balance of payment current account to lion, Finance Minister Jose Silva said Monday ruling Democratic victory.

He said this year's deficit would be kept within the \$800-million limit foreseen in the budget. "Portugal's international credit is excellent at the moment," the minister added. He said the balance of payments deficit probably will not reach \$1 billion until 1982.

In London, banking sources said

Cyprus is raising \$75 million through an eight-year Eurocredit lead managed by Barclays Bank International, National Westminster Bank and Standard Chartered. The sources said the credit carries interest at ¾ percent over the London interbank offered rate, with four years' grace.

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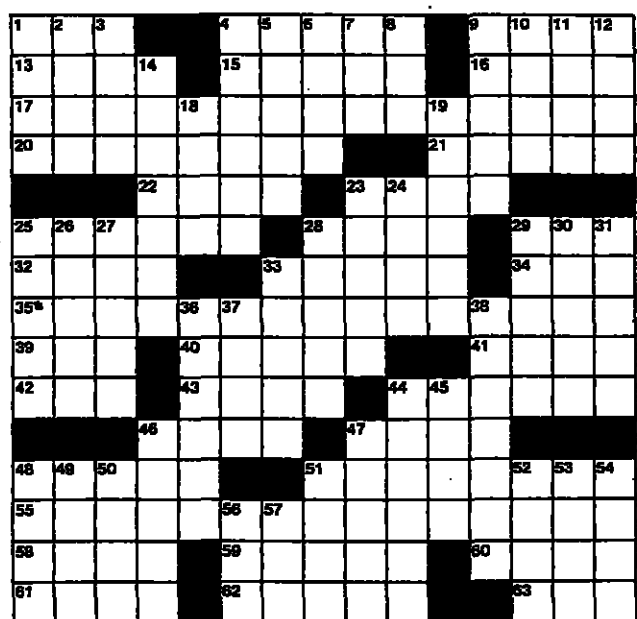








## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Footwear inside a boot  
4 Agate  
13 O.T. book  
15 Isolated  
16 Dixie food item  
17 Western tourist magnet  
20 Broadway tourist magnets  
21 Mighty mountains of S.A.  
22 Standard  
23 Welshman, for one  
25 Motoring thrills  
28 "Physician, thyself!"  
29 Strike out  
32 Hollywood director of silents  
33 Therefore  
34 Flowering plant  
35 Western scenic gem

## DOWN

- 39 Go—spree  
40 Classifies  
41 Discharge  
42 Twilled fabric  
43 Chichi  
44 Louvre display  
46 Dissolute man  
47 Se sulky  
48 Intersperse  
51 Most impudent  
55 Scenic Western peaks  
58 Yearn  
59 Worship  
60 Do carpentry work  
61 High schooler  
62 Leafy shelter  
63 Tell's canton
- 1 Covenant  
2 Nanking nurse  
3 Scrap left at Eden  
4 Weapons for Custer and Reno  
5 Cry wolf  
6 Linear units  
7 Business abbr.
- 8 Vast amount  
9 Exhausted  
10 "— Jim."  
11 Conrad novel  
12 English queen  
13 Military meal  
14 Like biased reports  
18 Greek portico  
19 Pro-Crosby crooner  
23 Lucrifer  
24 Junior, once  
24 Apiece  
25 Sine qua non for an athlete  
26 Empty  
27 Fracas  
28 Describing guards and tactics  
29 Wharton hero  
30 C.P.A.'s project  
31 What blue jays often invade  
32 Met star  
33 Possessions  
34 Hidden spot  
38 "To the Fringed—"  
44 Cat, owl or skunk  
45 Anguished cry  
46 Gone toward the firmament  
47 "Sky pilot"  
48 Municipal map  
49 Turkish  
50 Tennis great  
51 Buffalo's brumal bane  
52 One of Rebekah's boys  
53 Be active  
54 Anklebones  
56 Collier  
57 Excitement

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 FOOTWEAR  
4 AGATE  
13 O.T. BOOK  
15 ISOLATED  
16 DIXIE FOOD ITEM  
17 WESTERN TOURIST MAGNET  
20 BROADWAY  
21 MIGHTY MOUNTAINS OF S.A.  
22 STANDARD  
23 WELSHMAN, FOR ONE  
25 MOTORING THRILLS  
28 "PHYSICIAN, THYSELF!"  
29 STRIKE OUT  
32 HOLLYWOOD DIRECTOR OF SILENTS  
33 THEREFORE  
34 FLOWERING PLANT  
35 WESTERN SCENIC GEM

DOWN  
39 GO—SPREE  
40 CLASSIFIES  
41 DISCHARGE  
42 TWILLED FABRIC  
43 CHICHI  
44 LOUVRE DISPLAY  
46 DISSOLUTE MAN  
47 SE SULKY  
48 INTERSPERSE  
51 MOST IMPUDENT  
55 SCENIC  
58 YEARN  
59 WORSHIP  
60 DO CARPENTRY WORK  
61 HIGH SCHOOLER  
62 LEAFY SHELTER  
63 TELL'S CANTON

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBUQUERQUE	72	50	LOS ANGELES	72	50
AMSTERDAM	53	39	MADRID	57	35
ANKARA	53	39	MANILA	80	65
ATHENS	64	42	MEXICO CITY	79	64
AUCKLAND	58	42	MILAN	63	48
BANGKOK	80	66	MONTREAL	55	41
BEIRUT	77	63	MOSCOW	55	41
BELGRADE	57	43	MUNICH	55	41
BERLIN	55	41	NASSAU	82	67
BIRMINGHAM	55	41	NEW DELHI	84	69
BUCAREST	55	41	NEW YORK	55	41
BUDAPEST	55	41	NICE	74	59
BUENOS AIRES	55	41	OSLO	55	41
CAIRO	55	41	PARIS	55	41
CASABLANCA	55	41	PEKING	55	41
COPENHAGEN	55	41	PRAGUE	55	41
COSTA DEL SOL	55	41	RIO DE JANEIRO	55	41
DUBLIN	55	41	ROME	55	41
EDINBURGH	55	41	SAN PAOLO	55	41
FLORENCE	55	41	SINGAPORE	55	41
FRANKFURT	55	41	STOCKHOLM	55	41
GENEVA	55	41	SYDNEY	55	41
HELSINKI	55	41	TAIPEI	55	41
HONG KONG	55	41	TEHRAN	55	41
HOUSTON	55	41	TEL AVIV	55	41
ISTANBUL	55	41	TOKYO	55	41
JAKARTA	55	41	TULSA	55	41
JERUSALEM	55	41	VIENNA	55	41
JOHANNESBURG	55	41	WARSAW	55	41
LAS PALMAS	55	41	WASHINGTON	55	41
LIMA	55	41	ZURICH	55	41
LONDON	55	41			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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Broadcasts at 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (all times GMT).

Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 488KHz and 488M Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.255, 7.125, 7.385, 9.410, 9.750, 12.075 and 15.075 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 2124M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.825, 9.580, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 317



## Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	70	29	.706	0
San Diego	68	31	.688	2
San Francisco	67	32	.677	3
Philadelphia	66	33	.667	4
Atlanta	65	34	.659	5
Montreal	64	35	.648	6
St. Louis	63	36	.638	7
Cincinnati	62	37	.627	8
Chicago	61	38	.617	9
Pittsburgh	60	39	.607	10
San Francisco	59	40	.597	11
Los Angeles	58	41	.587	12
San Diego	57	42	.577	13
San Francisco	56	43	.567	14
Philadelphia	55	44	.557	15
Atlanta	54	45	.547	16
Montreal	53	46	.537	17
St. Louis	52	47	.527	18
Cincinnati	51	48	.517	19
Chicago	50	49	.507	20
Pittsburgh	49	50	.497	21
San Francisco	48	51	.487	22
Los Angeles	47	52	.477	23
San Diego	46	53	.467	24
San Francisco	45	54	.457	25
Philadelphia	44	55	.447	26
Atlanta	43	56	.437	27
Montreal	42	57	.427	28
St. Louis	41	58	.417	29
Cincinnati	40	59	.407	30
Chicago	39	60	.397	31
Pittsburgh	38	61	.387	32
San Francisco	37	62	.377	33
Los Angeles	36	63	.367	34
San Diego	35	64	.357	35
San Francisco	34	65	.347	36
Philadelphia	33	66	.337	37
Atlanta	32	67	.327	38
Montreal	31	68	.317	39
St. Louis	30	69	.307	40
Cincinnati	29	70	.297	41
Chicago	28	71	.287	42
Pittsburgh	27	72	.277	43
San Francisco	26	73	.267	44
Los Angeles	25	74	.257	45
San Diego	24	75	.247	46
San Francisco	23	76	.237	47
Philadelphia	22	77	.227	48
Atlanta	21	78	.217	49
Montreal	20	79	.207	50
St. Louis	19	80	.197	51
Cincinnati	18	81	.187	52
Chicago	17	82	.177	53
Pittsburgh	16	83	.167	54
San Francisco	15	84	.157	55
Los Angeles	14	85	.147	56
San Diego	13	86	.137	57
San Francisco	12	87	.127	58
Philadelphia	11	88	.117	59
Atlanta	10	89	.107	60
Montreal	9	90	.097	61
St. Louis	8	91	.087	62
Cincinnati	7	92	.077	63
Chicago	6	93	.067	64
Pittsburgh	5	94	.057	65
San Francisco	4	95	.047	66
Los Angeles	3	96	.037	67
San Diego	2	97	.027	68
San Francisco	1	98	.017	69
Philadelphia	0	99	.007	70
Atlanta	0	100	.000	71
Montreal	0	101	.000	72
St. Louis	0	102	.000	73
Cincinnati	0	103	.000	74
Chicago	0	104	.000	75
Pittsburgh	0	105	.000	76
San Francisco	0	106	.000	77
Los Angeles	0	107	.000	78
San Diego	0	108	.000	79
San Francisco	0	109	.000	80
Philadelphia	0	110	.000	81
Atlanta	0	111	.000	82
Montreal	0	112	.000	83
St. Louis	0	113	.000	84
Cincinnati	0	114	.000	85
Chicago	0	115	.000	86
Pittsburgh	0	116	.000	87
San Francisco	0	117	.000	88
Los Angeles	0	118	.000	89
San Diego	0	119	.000	90
San Francisco	0	120	.000	91
Philadelphia	0	121	.000	92
Atlanta	0	122	.000	93
Montreal	0	123	.000	94
St. Louis	0	124	.000	95
Cincinnati	0	125	.000	96
Chicago	0	126	.000	97
Pittsburgh	0	127	.000	98
San Francisco	0	128	.000	99
Los Angeles	0	129	.000	100

## West

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	70	.706	0
San Diego	68	.688	2
San Francisco	67	.677	3
Philadelphia	66	.667	4
Atlanta	65	.659	5
Montreal	64	.648	6
St. Louis	63	.638	7
Cincinnati	62	.627	8
Chicago	61	.617	9
Pittsburgh	60	.607	10
San Francisco	59	.597	11
Los Angeles	58	.587	12
San Diego	57	.577	13
San Francisco	56	.567	14
Philadelphia	55	.557	15
Atlanta	54	.547	16
Montreal	53	.537	17
St. Louis	52	.527	18
Cincinnati	51	.517	19
Chicago	50	.507	20
Pittsburgh	49	.497	21
San Francisco	48	.487	22
Los Angeles	47	.477	23
San Diego	46	.467	24
San Francisco	45	.457	25
Philadelphia	44	.447	26
Atlanta	43	.437	27
Montreal	42	.427	28
St. Louis	41	.417	29
Cincinnati	40	.407	30
Chicago	39	.397	31
Pittsburgh	38	.387	32
San Francisco	37	.377	33
Los Angeles	36	.367	34
San Diego	35	.357	35
San Francisco	34	.347	36
Philadelphia	33	.337	37
Atlanta	32	.327	38
Montreal	31	.317	39
St. Louis	30	.307	40
Cincinnati	29	.297	41
Chicago	28	.287	42
Pittsburgh	27	.277	43
San Francisco	26	.267	44
Los Angeles	25	.257	45
San Diego	24	.247	46
San Francisco	23	.237	47
Philadelphia	22	.227	48
Atlanta	21	.217	49
Montreal	20	.207	50
St. Louis	19	.197	51
Cincinnati	18	.187	52
Chicago	17	.177	53
Pittsburgh	16	.167	54
San Francisco	15	.157	55
Los Angeles	14	.147	56
San Diego	13	.137	57
San Francisco	12	.127	58
Philadelphia	11	.117	59
Atlanta	10	.107	60
Montreal	9	.097	61
St. Louis	8	.087	62
Cincinnati	7	.077	63
Chicago	6	.067	64
Pittsburgh	5	.057	65
San Francisco	4	.047	66
Los Angeles	3	.037	67
San Diego	2	.027	68
San Francisco	1	.017	69
Philadelphia	0	.007	70
Atlanta	0	.000	71
Montreal	0	.000	72
St. Louis	0	.000	73
Cincinnati	0	.000	74
Chicago	0	.000	75
Pittsburgh	0	.000	76
San Francisco	0	.000	77
Los Angeles	0	.000	78
San Diego	0	.000	79
San Francisco	0	.000	80
Philadelphia	0	.000	81
Atlanta	0	.000	82
Montreal	0	.000	83
St. Louis	0	.000	84
Cincinnati	0	.000	85
Chicago	0	.000	86
Pittsburgh	0	.000	87
San Francisco	0	.000	88
Los Angeles	0	.000	89
San Diego	0	.000	90
San Francisco	0	.000	91
Philadelphia	0	.000	92
Atlanta	0	.000	93
Montreal	0	.000	94
St. Louis	0	.000	95
Cincinnati	0	.000	96
Chicago	0	.000	97
Pittsburgh	0	.000	98
San Francisco	0	.000	99
Los Angeles	0	.000	100

## National League

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	70	.706	0
San Diego	68	.688	2
San Francisco	67	.677	3
Philadelphia	66	.667	4
Atlanta	65	.659	5
Montreal	64	.648	6
St. Louis	63	.638	7
Cincinnati	62	.627	8
Chicago	61	.617	9
Pittsburgh	60	.607	10
San Francisco	59	.597	11
Los Angeles	58	.587	12
San Diego	57	.577	13
San Francisco	56	.567	14
Philadelphia	55	.557	15
Atlanta	54	.547	16
Montreal	53	.537	17
St. Louis	52	.527	18
Cincinnati	51	.517	19
Chicago	50	.507	20
Pittsburgh	49	.497	21
San Francisco	48	.487	22
Los Angeles	47	.477	23
San Diego	46	.467	24
San Francisco	45	.457	25
Philadelphia	44	.447	26
Atlanta	43	.437	27
Montreal	42	.427	28
St. Louis	41	.417	29
Cincinnati	40	.407	30
Chicago	39	.397	31
Pittsburgh	38	.387	32
San Francisco	37	.377	33
Los Angeles	36	.367	34
San Diego	35	.357	35
San Francisco	34	.347	36
Philadelphia	33	.337	37
Atlanta	32	.327	38
Montreal	31	.317	39
St. Louis	30	.307	40
Cincinnati	29	.297	41
Chicago	28	.287	42
Pittsburgh	27	.277	43
San Francisco	26	.267	44
Los Angeles	25	.257	45
San Diego	24	.247	46
San Francisco	23	.237	47
Philadelphia	22	.227	48
Atlanta	21	.217	49
Montreal	20	.207	50
St. Louis	19	.197	51
Cincinnati	18	.187	52
Chicago	17	.177	53
Pittsburgh	16	.167	54
San Francisco	15	.157	55
Los Angeles	14	.147	56
San Diego	13	.137	57
San Francisco	12	.127	58
Philadelphia	11	.117	59
Atlanta	10	.107	60
Montreal	9	.097	61
St. Louis	8	.087	62
Cincinnati	7	.077	63
Chicago	6	.067	64
Pittsburgh	5	.057	65
San Francisco	4	.047	66
Los Angeles	3	.037	67
San Diego	2	.027	68
San Francisco	1	.017	69
Philadelphia	0	.007	70
Atlanta	0	.000	71
Montreal	0	.000	72
St. Louis	0	.000	73
Cincinnati	0	.000	74
Chicago	0	.000	75
Pittsburgh	0	.000	76
San Francisco	0	.000	77
Los Angeles	0	.000	78
San Diego	0	.000	79
San Francisco	0	.000	80
Philadelphia	0	.000	81
Atlanta	0	.000	82
Montreal	0	.000	83
St. Louis	0	.000	84
Cincinnati	0	.000	85
Chicago	0	.000	86
Pittsburgh	0	.000	87
San Francisco	0	.000	88
Los Angeles	0	.000	89
San Diego	0	.000	90
San Francisco	0	.000	91
Philadelphia	0	.000	92
Atlanta	0	.000	93
Montreal	0	.000	94
St. Louis	0	.000	95
Cincinnati	0	.000	96
Chicago	0	.000	97
Pittsburgh	0	.000	98
San Francisco	0	.000	99
Los Angeles	0	.000	100

## American League

**n Wins**  
**Indoor**



